



VIDYAVARDHAKASANGHA®
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU- 1

ASSESSMENT PERIOD 2019-20 To 2023-24



Criterion 2 – Teaching-Learning and Evaluation (300)

Key Indicator - 2.2 Catering to Student Diversity (35)

Metric No- 2.2.1 - The institution recognises multiple intelligences of students and creates policies and programs for all kinds of learners. The institution assesses the learning levels of the students and organises special Programmes /policies for different levels of learners

Submitted to



THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL



VIDYAVARDHAKASANGHA®
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE,
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU- 01

Key Indicator – 2.2. Catering to Student Diversity (35)

Metric No- 2.2.1. *The institution recognises multiple intelligences of students and creates policies and programs for all kinds of learners. The institution assesses the learning levels of the students and organises special programmes /policies for different levels of learners*

SL.NO	PARTICULARS
1	Internal Assessment Test Marks List
2	Identification of Slow Learners
3	Remedial class Time Table
4	Circular issued to Faculties to conduct Remedial Class
5	Special Lecture
6	Orientation Programme
7	Participation List in National Level Moot Court Competition
8	Inter class Moot court competition
9	Inter class Trial Advocacy competition
10	Client counselling competition
11	Career Development Programme
12	Study Material
13	Excise on Arbitration
14	Moot Memorials
15	Court Dairy
16	Chamber Dairy (Pre-trial Preparation)
17	Chamber Dairy (Record of Client Interviewing techniques)



ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘ (ರಿ.) ಮೈಸೂರು

Estd. : 1974

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, MYSURU - 570 001
Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University Hubballi

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ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪಿ. ದೀಪು
Smt. P. DEEPU
Principal
deepuvvlc@gmail.com

College : 0821 - 2427220

0821 - 2426220

Fax : 2423231

Mob. : 9742922231

E-mail : vidyavardhakalawcollege@gmail.com

Website : www.vvlc.in

172 | 23-24

To,
The Registrar (Evaluation)
Karnataka State Law University
Navanagar,
Hubballi

Date: 16.10.2023


Respected Sir/Madam,

**Subject: Submission of Internal Assessment Marks List of B.A.LL.B.
(5 years Course) & LL.B. (3 years course) Even Semester of 2022-23**

I am hereby submitting the following Internal Assessment Marks List of B.A.LL.B.
(5 years Course) & LL.B. (3 years course) Even Semester of 2022-23 and the
same shall be sent through e-mail.

1. II Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) (Maj-Min System)
2. IV Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) (Maj-Min System)
3. VI Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) (Maj-Min System)
4. VIII Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) (Maj-Min System)
5. X Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) (Maj-Min System)
6. IX Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) –Clinical Course III – Drafting, Pleading,
and Conveyance (Repeaters)
7. II Semester LL.B. (3 YRS)
8. IV Semester LL.B. (3YRS)
9. VI Semester LL.B. (3YRS)
10. IV Semester LL.B. (3YRS) –Clinical Course II – Alternative Dispute
Resolution Systems (Repeaters)

Thanking you


16/10/2023
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru - 570 001



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Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University Hubballi

ಡಾ. ಪಿ. ದೀಪು
Dr. P. DEEPU

Principal
principal@vvlc.ac.in

College : 0821 - 2427220
0821 - 2426220

Mob. : 6364030240

E-mail : vidyavardhakalawcollege@gmail.com

Website : www.vvlc.ac.in

VVLC No. : 171/23-24

To
The Registrar (Evaluation)
Karnataka State Law University
Navanagar
Hubballi


Date: 16.10.2023

Respected Sir/Madam,

Subject: Submission of Internal Assessment Test Booklets and Assignments

With reference to the subject cited above and your office circular No. KSLU/Exam/IA/2022-23/1089 dated 03.10.2023, I am hereby submitting the Internal Assessment Test Booklets and Assignments of B.A.LL.B. (5 years Course) & LL.B. (3 years course) -Even Semester of 2022-23.

Sl. No.	Class	Subject	Submission of Assignments (in numbers)	Submission of Test Booklets (in numbers)
1	II-Sem B.A.LL.B.	Kanoonu Kannada	54	54
2		Kannada Kali	03	03
3		Kannada Kali (Repeaters)	01	01
4		Political Science -Major Paper -2	57	57
5		Sociology -Minor-I -2	57	57
6		Economics -Minor-II -2	57	57
7		Law of Torts	55	55
1	IV-Sem B.A.LL.B.	Political Science -Major Paper -5	55	55
2		Political Science -Major Paper -6	55	55
3		Constitutional Law -II	55	55
4		Law of Crimes -I	55	55
5		Contract -I	54	55


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1	VI -Sem B.A.LL.B.	<i>Labour Law -II</i>		
2		<i>Company Law</i>	51	52
3		<i>Property Law</i>	51	52
4		<i>Family Law -II</i>	50	52
1	VIII -Sem B.A.LL.B.	<i>Law of Evidence</i>	51	52
2		<i>Human Rights-Law & Practice</i>	43	43
3		<i>Insurance Law</i>	14	14
4		<i>Banking Law</i>	28	28
5		<i>Right to Information</i>	33	33
1	X-Sem B.A.LL.B.	<i>Environmental Law</i>	09	09
2		<i>IPR -II</i>	50	53
3		<i>White Collar Crimes</i>	10	10
4		<i>Land Law</i>	40	40
5		<i>Law Relating to International Trade Economics</i>	17	18
1	II-Sem LL.B.	<i>Constitutional Law -II</i>	34	35
2		<i>Contract -II</i>	112	113
3		<i>Labour Law -I</i>	112	113
4		<i>Property Law</i>	113	112
5		<i>Family Law -II</i>	113	112
6		<i>Kanoonu Kannada</i>	113	113
7		<i>Kannada Kali</i>	110	110
1	IV-Sem LL.B.	<i>Public International Law</i>	02	02
2		<i>Human Right Law & Practice</i>	113	114
3		<i>Insurance Law</i>	52	52
4		<i>Banking Law</i>	62	62
5		<i>Right to Information</i>	63	63
1	VI-Sem LL.B.	<i>Law of Evidence</i>	50	51
2		<i>Environmental Law</i>	84	86
3		<i>IPR -II</i>	84	86
4		<i>White Collar Crimes</i>	21	21
5		<i>Land Law</i>	64	65
6		<i>Law Relating to International Trade Economics</i>	27	29
		<i>Law Relating to International Trade Economics</i>	57	57

Thanking you



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 Mysore - 570 001

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46	40622231049	SRIJAYANA B S	10		17					15				15	6
47	40622231050	SRIJAYANA S SHEKAR	15		18					18				14	17
48	40622231051	SPDORTHI SHREE G N	15		16					18				17	18
49	40622231052	SUHAS N	13		18					16				16	10
50	40622231053	SURESHA G	14		18					17				17	11
51	40622231054	SUSHANTH H G	15		18					14				18	16
52	40622231055	SUSHANTHAR K	3		17					18				17	9
53	40622231056	THEJAS PATEL C	15		18					16				16	17
54	40622231057	VARUN S	15		16					17				15	13
55	40622231058	VEDANTH PARANJYOTHI G H	11		17					14				18	12
56	40622231059	VIKAS PATEL M J	14		17					16				16	13
57	40622231060	VISHAGWINI N	17		18					10				17	16


 16/10/2023
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 Mysore - 576 001


 Signature of Principal
 13/10/23

37	40621231040	PENIKA C S	17					17				18	18	16
38	40621231041	RAKSHITHA S	18					18				18	17	17
39	40621231042	REKHA	16					17				14	16	16
40	40621231044	SHAAN ACHAIH G S	17					15				13	10	10
41	40621231045	SHATAJ UNNISA I	17					17				18	16	16
42	40621231046	SHIVAPRASAD K H	16					16				9	10	10
43	40621231047	SHREYA M S	16					16				14	16	16
44	40621231048	SOUNDARYA	16					17				14	15	14
45	40621231049	SUDEEP M S	18					18				12	12	12
46	40621231050	SYED TAUHEED	18					18				11	17	16
47	40621231052	TRUPTHI E S BAHUJAN	17					17				17	18	16
48	40621231053	VIBHALI S RAJ	18					18				17	18	17
49	40621231054	VIJAY S R	18					18				17	18	16
50	40621231055	VIKAS S	17					17				17	15	13
51	40621231056	YASHASWINI L	17					18				17	17	16
52	40621231057	YASHVANTH N R	18					17				15	14	17
53	40621231058	YASHWANTH GOWDA H S	16					16				16	11	11
54	40621231059	YUSUF KHAN S	16					16				15	12	7
55	41821231017	LOKA PRIYA V	18					18				18	14	16


 16/10/2023
 Vidyanandana College
 Mysore - 570 051
 Signature of Principal

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IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 236 - VI Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5067 - Labour Law II	5068 - Company Law	5069 - Property Law	5070 - Family Law-II Mohd. Law & Indian Succession Act
1	40620231001	ANUSHE FATHIMA	18	18	18	18
2	40620231002	ARMINKHAN M R	16	8	13	14
3	40620231003	BANASHREE S DEVANG	13	18	17	17
4	40620231004	BHAGYALAKSHMI B D	17	16	16	18
5	40620231005	BHOOMI R P	18	18	15	18
6	40620231006	BHOOMIKA B S	14	15	17	18
7	40620231007	DARSHAN A P	12	15	14	16
8	40620231008	DARSHAN M N	12	15	14	16
9	40620231009	EENA RAHMAN M Y	18	18	17	17
10	40620231010	FIZA FATHIMA	18	18	17	18
11	40620231011	GAYATHRI C	14	15	14	17
12	40620231012	GAYATHRIMM K	13	17	10	16
13	40620231013	GAYITHRI N	17	17	15	17
14	40620231014	HITESH P	12	14	14	15
15	40620231016	KEERTHANA C L	17	16	15	16
16	40620231017	LAVA L G	11	14	11	16
17	40620231018	MAHADEVA PRASAD M	12	12	13	14
18	40620231019	MANISH N R	15	16	12	17
19	40620231020	MEGHANA K R	17	16	15	18
20	40620231022	MONIKA D	18	18	17	18

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IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj/Min Sys) | Sem: 232 - II Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5016 - Manom Kannada - I	5017 - Kannada (Non- Kannada)	5018 - MAJOR (PAPER-2): Political Science (Organisation and Institution)	5019 - MAJOR (PAPER-2): Economics (Money and International Trade)	5020 - MAJOR (PAPER-2): Sociology (Indian Society:Continuity and Change)	5021 - Minor - I-2 History of Modern India)	5022 - Minor I-2 Political Science (Organisation and Change)	5024 - Minor - I-2 Sociology (Indian Society:Continuity and Change)	5025 - Minor - I-2 Economics (Money and International Trade)	5026 - Minor - I-2 History (History and Institution of Modern India)	5028 - Minor II-2 Political Science (Organisation and Institution)	5029 - Minor - II- Sociology (Indian Society:Continuity and Change)	5030 - Minor - II-2 Economics (Money and International Trade)	5031 - Law of Torts
1	4062221001	ADARSHA R	17		12					18					18	15
2	4062221002	AJAY M C	15		15					10					15	12
3	4062221003	AKASH H R	13		15					16					14	13
4	4062221004	AMRKA N	16		18					18					18	17
5	4062221005	AMND AITH		17	18					15					16	14
6	4062221006	ANIL KUMAR KN	17		18					15					16	18
7	4062221007	ANU GOWDA SL	15		17					15					16	17
8	4062221008	ANUP GOWDA E	13		18					16					15	16
9	4062221009	ASHAN AHMED M	15		15					18					16	15
10	4062221011	CHANDAN M		12	14					13					12	12
11	4062221012	CHANDANA R	14		14					17					17	13
12	4062221013	CHIRANTH S GOWDA	15		17					16					17	14
13	4062221014	CHITHRA M	14		18					16					16	5
14	4062221015	DARSHAN S R	11		18					13					13	11
15	4062221016	DEEKSHITHA K B	14		17					10					18	12
16	4062221017	DEEPIKA H R	18		17					17					18	18
17	4062221018	DEVYA S	14		18					18					17	17
18	4062221019	DUSHYANTH GOWDA H S	17		17					15					16	14
19	4062221020	GANAVI M D	16		18					10					18	17

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Sheet 1 of 1

0	4062221021	GEETHA N	15	17	16	17	14
1	4062221022	GURURAJ K	18	18	18	18	18
2	4062221023	HARSHA GOWDA D R	18	18	18	18	18
3	4062221024	HARSHITHA S	14	17	15	17	16
4	4062221025	HITESH G P	15	17	15	16	16
5	4062221027	JAYANTHI KUMARI G	16	17	17	17	15
6	4062221028	JAYASURNA V	15	17	16	17	14
7	4062221029	JENITA B S	14	17	18	17	14
8	4062221030	JUSTIN JAMES	16	18	18	18	18
9	4062221031	KARTHIK GOWDA H V	15	17	14	15	12
0	4062221032	KRUPA T R	10	18	18	18	16
1	4062221033	LAKSHITHA K N	14	17	16	15	14
2	4062221034	LAVANYA R	16	18	18	17	16
3	4062221035	MAHALAKSHMI B K	14	18	18	17	16
4	4062221036	MANU, SATH C	13	18	15	14	14
5	4062221037	MANCI KUMAR M	6	18	13	13	15
6	4062221038	MOUSIN TAJ	11	17	18	17	16
7	4062221039	NEHA	16	18	18	16	17
8	4062221040	PRACHNA R	14	18	16	17	12
9	4062221041	PRAJWAL R	15	16	14	16	13
0	4062221042	PRASHANTH KUMAR B K	16	16	13	17	16
1	4062221043	PRATHIMA M R	13	17	15	15	14
2	4062221044	PREETHAM SHAKTI A	9	18	14	17	13
3	4062221045	SANJANA S	15	16	16	17	17
4	4062221046	SANKETHI A P	8	18	16	18	14
5	4062221048	SHUBHA M B	15	17	18	17	15

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Date: 16/10/2023 03:07:12 PM

IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj/Min Sys) | Sem: 234 - IV Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5049 - MAJOR (PAPER-5): Political Science (Public Administration)	5050 - MAJOR (PAPER-5): Economics (Micro Economics)	5051 - MAJOR (PAPER-5): Sociology (Sociology of Marginalised Communities)	5052 - MAJOR (PAPER-6): Political Science (International Relations and Organisation)	5053 - MAJOR (PAPER-6): Economics (Macro Economics)	5054 - MAJOR (PAPER-6): Sociology (Sociology of Deviance)	5055 - Constitutional Law - II	5056 - Law of Crimes - I (Law of General Contract)	5057 - Contract - I (Law of General Contract)
1	40121231043	ROSHNI K	18			18			18	18	17
2	40621231001	AKARSH M	16			16			17	14	11
3	40621231002	AMITH K S	17			17			12	10	12
4	40621231003	ANKITHA S	17			17			16	15	15
5	40621231004	ASHWINI N	17			18			18	18	17
6	40621231005	B A KANNIKA	17			16			15	14	14
7	40621231006	B SHANKAR	15			16			9	11	13
8	40621231008	CHANDANA S	16			16			15	12	13
9	40621231009	CHANDRASHEKARA V	18			18			13	10	11
10	40621231010	CHANDU S	17			17			14	14	13
11	40621231011	DARSHAN K V	18			17			15	13	13
12	40621231012	DHANUSH DEVAJAH K N	15			15			13	8	10
13	40621231014	FAZAL ALI KHAN	16			17			17	13	14
14	40621231015	GEETHA NAYAK N G	16			16			14	15	13
15	40621231017	GURU T	15			16			8	10	10

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	18	18	17	18	18	17	18	18	17	18	18	17
16	40621231010	HARSHITH M G	17									
17	40621231019	JAIN SUJAL VASANT	16									
18	40621231020	JEEVAN KUMAR S	18									
19	40621231021	JEEVITHA C R	17									
20	40621231022	KARTIK MANJUNATH HEDGE	14									
21	40621231023	KARUMABAIAH M A	14									
22	40621231025	KAVYA S	18									
23	40621231026	KRISHNA KANTHULA B	15									
24	40621231027	KRUTHIKA K S	18									
25	40621231028	KUSHAL GOWDA S N	18									
26	40621231029	LEKHANA G S	18									
27	40621231030	M N PRATHAM PONNANNA	16									
28	40621231031	MAHALAKSHMI P V	14									
29	40621231032	MAHENDRA M M	16									
30	40621231033	MANDJ S R	15									
31	40621231034	MOHAMMED ZAKWAN	17									
32	40621231035	MOHAN DAS R	14									
33	40621231036	NAVEEN KUMAR H S	16									
34	40621231037	NETHRAVATHI M A	18									
35	40621231038	PALGUNI M M	18									
36	40621231039	PARVATHAMMA K S	18									

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2020-2021

21	40620231023	NACHIKET HEGDE	18	18	18	18
22	40620231025	NAVEED AHMED	13	15	14	15
23	40620231026	NEHA ANJUM	18	16	18	18
24	40620231027	NISARGA G N	18	17	15	17
25	40620231028	NISARGA Y N	17	17	14	15
26	40620231029	NISCHAL N	17	16	15	18
27	40620231031	NISHCHITHA S	18	18	18	16
28	40620231032	PAIKSHITH K L	16	16	16	16
29	40620231033	PRASAD B M	14	17	15	17
30	40620231034	PRERAN HEGDE M U	13	15	14	15
31	40620231035	PUNEETH N	12	15	15	14
32	40620231036	RAMESH M	17	16	18	17
33	40620231037	RAMITHA R	18	18	18	18
34	40620231038	RAVITEJA C S	11	16	16	16
35	40620231039	ROHANGOWDA C	12	13	14	14
36	40620231040	SANGEETHA K	14	16	15	16
37	40620231041	SHAMBHAVI H K	18	17	17	17
38	40620231042	SHASHANK H B	11	14	14	15
39	40620231043	SHIVU M	13	16	16	16
40	40620231044	SHREYA B B	16	16	15	16
41	40620231045	SHUBASHREE S	13	18	16	15
42	40620231046	SUCHITH KUMAR K	14	15	14	15
43	40620231047	SUHASH S	11	12	8	13
44	40620231048	SUMUKH S	13	12	10	14
45	40620231049	SUSHMITHA	15	17	16	17
46	40620231050	SWATHIMUTTU M M	17	18	18	18


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47	40620231051	SYED SHADAB	8	8	8	8
48	40620231053	THARUN	14	14	3	16
49	40620231056	VINUTHA P	13	14	17	16
50	40620231057	VYSHALI DEVARAJ	16	17	18	15
51	40620231058	YASHASVI RAJ H S	14	17	14	16
52	40620231059	YOGABHARANA C M	17	17	10	17
53	40720231016	ARADHANA ELIZABETH CHETTY	Ab	Ab	Ab	Ab


 Signature of Principal
 PRINCIPAL
 Vidyaardhaka Law College,
 Mysore - 570 001

Date: 09 10 2023 04:17:37 PM

IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 238 - VIII Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5075 - Law of Evidence	5076 - OPT-I: Human Rights Law and Practice	5077 - OPT-I: Insurance Law	5078 - OPT-II: Banking Law	5079 - OPT-II: Right to Information	5080 - Clinical Course - II: Alternate Dispute Resolution Systems
1	10219231023	MYTHRI H NAYAK	11		18	15		82
2	30919231028	NISARGA Y S	10		16	15		79
3	40619231001	AMRUTHA S	11		18	17		79
4	40619231002	ANIL KUMAR A	10	5			3	61
5	40619231003	ANITHA S	10	11		16		78
6	40619231004	ANJALI K P	8	11		16		74
7	40619231005	ANOO P M	8	9			13	61
8	40619231006	APOORVA RAO V	12	17		16		85
9	40619231007	ATHISH KIRAN BHATTE N	9	4			7	40
10	40619231011	DEEKSHA P S	10		17	16		76
11	40619231012	DIVYA K	11	16		16		80
12	40619231013	DIVYA SHREEDHAR	17		18	17		83
13	40619231014	FIROJ SIRAJ ANGADI	11		16	17		87
14	40619231015	GAGAN S KUMAR	14		14	16		66
15	40619231016	GUNASHEKARA	10	11			12	61

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16	40619231017	KALAVATHI C K	11 ✓		16	12		70
17	40619231020	KEERTHIRAJU A C	11	11			13	74
18	40619231025	NARASIMHA R	11		17	17		78
19	40619231026	PAVANPRAKASH	10		13		14	77
20	40619231028	PRASHANTH G	14	16			17	83
21	40619231029	PRIYANKASHARMA	14		16	17		88
22	40619231030	PRUTHVI BHAT	16		18	17		88 ✓
23	40619231033	RANJITHA C	14		17	16		79
24	40619231034	ROHITH M A	10		13	16		80
25	40619231036	SAJIN S	13		15	15		68
26	40619231037	SAMPATH RAJ B	11	12			13	60
27	40619231038	SHAFIYA GOUHAR	13		16	16		84
28	40619231039	SHEELA M B	14		18	16		76
29	40619231040	SHUSHRUTH G R	14		18	17		80
30	40619231042	SPANDANA M	15	12		16		80
31	40619231043	SRUJANA DEV S M	17		18	15		84
32	40619231044	SUMANTHA C	17		18	18		85
33	40619231045	SUPRIYA B S	15		16	16		77
34	40619231046	SWATHI I G	17		18	17		87
35	40619231047	THANUSHREE K M	8		16	13		40
36	40619231048	THANUSHREE K S	11		17	14		60
37	40619231049	TRISHA K A	8		14	15		40

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38	40619231051	VASANTH KUMAR K	13	15		17		65
39	40619231052	VIKAS K	17		18	18		40
40	40619231053	VINUTHA B C	15		18	15		78
41	40619231054	YASHASVINI B R	14		16	16		73
42	40619231055	YASHWANTH M	11	11			16	78
43	40619231056	YASHWANTH M M	10	16			15	77 ✓

Verified
Shankar
11/10/23
Member

Verified
Shankar
11/10/23
Principal

Verified
S. S. S.
11/10/23
(Chairman
F.S.U.)

Signature of Principal
16/10/2023
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IA Marks Report

Note: Please take print out of final submitted data, certify the same by the principal of the college and send the hard copy.
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Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj/Min Sys) Semester: 240 - X Semester (80 - 20 Patte) GET

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Date: 17 10 2023 04:49:52 PM

IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj/Min Sys) | Sem: 240 - X Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5087 - Environmental Law	5088 - OPT-V: Intellectual Property Rights-II	5089 - OPT-V: White Collar Crimes	5090 - OPT-VI: Land Law	5091 - OPT-VI: Law Relating To International Trade Economics	5092 - Clinical Course IV : Moot Court Exercise & Internship
1	40117221004	ARBEENA THARANUM	14		8	10		44
2	40117221006	CHELUVARAJU	11		12		10	40
3	40117221008	ELDHOES MATHEW	12		10	12		43
4	40117221011	GOPALA SHETTY H M	13		8		12	42
5	40117221026	MANI M C	10		12		10	48
6	40117221029	MANOJ KUMAR B	10		10		9	56
7	40117221034	NAGESH C S	12		11	7		44
8	40117221040	PRAMOD P K	4		8		4	Ab
9	40117221058	VISHWAPRASAD K V	8		8	2		Ab

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10	40617221033	RAJENDRA PRASAD J	15		17	15		65
11	40617221044	SURYA KUMAR M S	15	13			15	60
12	40618231001	ABHI K A	15		11		10	43
13	40618231002	ABHILASHA K	14		14		10	52
14	40618231003	AKSHITHA E M	18		16	11		85
15	40618231005	ANITHA C P	14		15		12	60
16	40618231006	ARAVIND KUMAR N	15		12		10	40
17	40618231007	ASHA G	16	18		14		87
18	40618231008	BABAKALA	16		16		9	56
19	40618231009	BALARAJU E	16		16		16	66
20	40618231010	BHAVANA M S	13	18			11	52
21	40618231013	DEEKSHITHA S R	16	18			11	55
22	40618231014	DILEEP T T	12		13		16	60
23	40618231016	GOKUL H R	17		17	13		70
24	40618231017	GOWRAVA SHREE N	17	18		12		74
25	40618231018	K N DILEEP	6		12		11	40
26	40618231019	KAJAL N JAIN	13	18			15	86
27	40618231020	L CHANDULAL PRASAD	12		15		10	60
28	40618231021	LIKITH PRAKASH H P	9		9		9	42
29	40618231022	LOKESHA H M	11		9		10	48

30	40618231025	MAHENDRA H M	3			8		5		40
31	40618231026	MAHESWARI M	18			17	13			80
32	40618231027	MANOJ S V	12			12		11		43
33	40618231030	NAGENDRA PRASAD A M	10			10		10		42
34	40618231031	NIDHI GOWDA N U	16	13				9		58
35	40618231034	POOJA M C	13			10	9			45
36	40618231035	PREETHAM R	12	17				11		80
37	40618231036	PRIYA K	16			17		14		73
38	40618231037	RADHIKA V GOWDA	12			16		12		85
39	40618231039	RAJENDRA R	17			16	12			76
40	40618231041	RAKESH K R	14			13		13		55
41	40618231042	RAKSHITH H G	14	13				10		53
42	40618231043	RAMYA G R	14			14		9		61
43	40618231044	RENUKA P N	15			18	14			58
44	40618231046	SAHANA Y S	14			16		11		70
45	40618231047	SAMREEN FATHIMA	12			8	8			46
46	40618231049	SHASHANK K M	14			13		10		60
47	40618231050	SHEERA TABASUM C T	15			17		10		88
48	40618231051	SINDHU B	14			15	11			80
49	40618231052	SUDHA H P	14			17		8		52
50	40618231055	UMME HUDA	15	18				12		67

51	40618231056	VARSHINI R	15			18		15	53
52	40618231057	VIJAYARAJA	14			17	11		55
53	40618231059	YATHISH GOWDA R	13			13		13	48


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IA Marks Report

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Course

5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys)

Semester

232 - II Semester (80 - 20 Patte

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Date: 17/10/2023 04:55:22 PM

Year Back and transfer case students IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 232 - II Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	Student Type	5017 - Kannada Kali (Non-Kanndiga)
1	40117221008	Eldhoes mathew	Year Back	8


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IA Marks Report

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Course: 3 Year LLB Semester: 112 - II Semester (80 - 20 Patte) GET Print

Date: 16/10/2023 03:19:14 PM

IA Marks Report For the Course: 3 Year LLB | Sem: 112 - II Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	4007 - Constitution Law - II	4008 - Contract - II	4009 - Labour Law - I	4010 - Property Law	4011 - Family Law - II (Mohemmadan Law and Indian Succession Act)	4012 - Kanoonu Kannada - I	4013 - Kannada Kali (Non- Kannidiga)
1	40622111001	AIZAZ AHMED	15	17	18	18	18	15	
2	40622111002	AKSHAY H N	13	10	15	15	18	15	
3	40622111003	ANIL N G	14	8	15	16	17	9	
4	40622111004	ANKITHA H S	13	10	12	14	18	12	
5	40622111005	APARNA MONDAL	17	16	16	17	18		17
6	40622111006	ARPITHA R D	15	9	17	16	18	16	
7	40622111007	ARUNA V	9	8	4	8	8	8	
8	40622111008	ASHWINI M	9	12	11	18	18	13	
9	40622111009	BHAVANALAKSHMI M B	16	12	9	8	18	8	
10	40622111010	BHOOMIKA B	12	8	12	14	18	13	
11	40622111011	BHUVANESHWARI M	13	13	18	16	18	12	

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12	40622111012	C MOHAN	13	11	16	17	16	13
13	40622111013	CHAITHRA H S	15	10	15	17	18	15
14	40622111014	CHAITHRA B	14	10	14	16	18	14
15	40622111015	CHANDAN	14	10	16	16	18	16
16	40622111016	CHANDANA D S	15	9	17	17	18	14
17	40622111017	CHINNU H M	15	12	18	17	16	14
18	40622111019	DARSHAN M	16	11	15	16	18	13
19	40622111020	DARSHAN KUMAR R	13	8	14	15	17	12
20	40622111021	DARSHANGOWDA H B	15	11	15	16	16	15
21	40622111022	DEEPAK M	13	8	12	14	17	13
22	40622111023	DEVARAJU B	13	13	14	18	17	14
23	40622111024	DILEEP R	13	8	12	11	16	12
24	40622111025	DINDIMABHUSHANA N	15	10	15	16	16	15
25	40622111026	DIVYA R	18	13	17	17	18	11
26	40622111027	FIRDHOS K	16	17	17	18	18	18
27	40622111028	GOVINDARAJU	13	10	15	17	18	14
28	40622111029	GURLURAJ S R	13	9	13	10	17	14
29	40622111030	H S DHANUSH ANKE GOWDA	11	8	14	10	14	9
30	40622111032	HARSHITHA P C	15	14	18	17	18	14
31	40622111033	HEMANTH KUMAR B	14	15	18	18	18	14
32	40622111034	INCHARA P R	15	12	14	16	18	14
33	40622111035	JAYAKUMARA C	16	12	13	15	17	14

34	40622111036	JEEVITHA M H	17	18	18	18	18	15
35	40622111037	KARTHIK S M	14	11	12	15	16	11
36	40622111038	KARTHIK T P	13	12	15	14	18	13
37	40622111039	KAVYA G	16	17	18	17	18	16
38	40622111040	KAVYA M	13	13	15	16	18	13
39	40622111041	KUSHAL T R	14	9	15	16	15	12
40	40622111042	LAVANYA D	14	10	13	18	18	14
41	40622111043	MAHADEVAPRASAD	12	5	13	15	14	12
42	40622111044	MAHADEVAPRASAD M	13	13	15	13	16	13
43	40622111045	MAHADEVASWAMY A	13	11	16	14	17	12
44	40622111046	MAHADEVASWAMY C	15	15	17	16	18	13
45	40622111047	MAHESHA	13	10	18	16	18	16
46	40622111048	MAHESHA N R	17	17	18	18	18	16
47	40622111049	MANJUNATH B L	16	10	17	14	17	13
48	40622111050	MANOJKUMAR	12	12	14	16	16	13
49	40622111051	MANOJKUMAR S	14	8	14	14	18	12
50	40622111052	MATHER SAB	15	10	17	16	17	13
51	40622111053	MOHANKUMAR G A	12	9	10	15	14	9
52	40622111054	MOHANKUMARA K M	15	15	17	15	17	16
53	40622111055	NAGENDRA D M	12	14	17	15	17	16
54	40622111056	NAGENDRA PRASAD B N	11	8	8	12	13	11
55	40622111057	NAYANASHREE K N	12	16	17	17	18	14
56	40622111058	NIKHIL S K	11	10	13	13	16	11


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57	40622111059	NISHANTH K P	14	10	15	16	17	13
58	40622111060	NISHKALA B	13	11	14	16	17	14
59	40622111061	NITHYA H J	15	14	16	18	18	13
60	40622111062	NITHYA M D	13	14	13	15	18	11
61	40622111063	NOOR MOHAMMED	15	8	16	10	18	11
62	40622111064	PRAJWAL V P	14	8	14	16	18	15
63	40622111065	PRATHAP D N	13	8	14	15	16	13
64	40622111066	PRATHAP N B	13	10	17	16	18	12
65	40622111067	PRAVEEN KUMAR	14	9	16	16	16	14
66	40622111068	PRIYADARSHAN J	14	11	14	14	17	15
67	40622111069	PUNEETHA	12	12	17	18	18	10
68	40622111070	PUNITHKUMAR	13	8	14	15	17	15
69	40622111071	RADHIKA K M	13	9	17	15	18	11
70	40622111072	RAGHU N G	14	10	13	16	17	16
71	40622111073	RAGHURAJ	13	14	18	16	18	15
72	40622111074	RAHUL S N	12	11	14	15	16	13
73	40622111075	RAJESH Y M	12	8	10	10	15	12
74	40622111076	RAJITH S B	17	15	16	16	18	15
75	40622111077	RAVI S	15	14	18	18	18	18
76	40622111078	RESHMA K N	14	15	15	16	18	16
77	40622111079	RUCHITHA M B	15	14	14	17	18	16
78	40622111080	S POOJA	13	12	15	17	18	
79	40622111081	SACHIN M K	12	16	18	17	18	16
80	40622111082	SADIYA ATHAR	18	15	18	17	18	14

105	40622111107	SUKANYA N	14	10	35	15	16	14
106	40622111108	SURESHA G	13	10	16	15	18	14
107	40622111109	TEERAJ JEEWITH V J	15	13	15	18	14	12
108	40622111110	TEJASHWINI K	14	14	14	16	18	15
109	40622111111	THILAK S	5	1	12	1	8	4
110	40622111112	TONY THOMAS	13	12	14	11	18	12
111	40622111113	UMESHA M	16	12	14	17	18	15
112	40622111114	VIJAY R	13	8	14	14	15	11
113	40622111115	VISHNUPRASAD M	12	12	14	16	17	13
114	40622111116	YASHASWINI R	15	13	18	17	18	18


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81	40622111083	SAHANA H	14	16	18	17	17	12
82	40622111084	SANDHYA B M	9	10	11	16	17	10
83	40622111085	SANJAY KUMAR K	13	13	15	15	17	14
84	40622111086	SANIYAKUMAR K P	15	9	15	15	15	13
85	40622111087	SANTOSH M	17	12	18	17	18	14
86	40622111088	SATHVIKKUMAR R	11	10	13	12	17	9
87	40622111089	SAVITHA M	18	17	18	18	18	17
88	40622111090	SHARATH K M	15	15	16	17	18	15
89	40622111091	SHARATH B K	14	13	18	15	18	14
90	40622111092	SHILPA H M	16	13	17	17	18	14
91	40622111093	SHOBHA K P	14	10	16	16	18	15
92	40622111094	SHRIKANTHA	13	13	16	15	17	16
93	40622111095	SHRUTHI V	16	17	18	18	18	17
94	40622111096	SIDDAPPA R S	15	9	13	14	15	14
95	40622111097	SIDDARAJU K G	13	13	16	18	16	16
96	40622111098	SINDHU B R	17	14	16	17	18	17
97	40622111099	SONAKSHI G S	15	16	18	18	18	16
98	40622111100	SPOORTHY M K	12	13	15	15	18	15
99	40622111101	SUCHITHRA M	13	10	14	16	18	15
100	40622111102	SUDEEP V	13	10	14	13	16	12
101	40622111103	SUGANDHARAJAN	14	8	16	15	18	10
102	40622111104	SUHAS R	13	10	14	15	17	12
103	40622111105	SUHAS T K	13	12	14	16	16	12
104	40622111106	SUKANYA K	14	17	18	18	18	17

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IA Marks Report For the Course: 3 Year LL.B. | Sem: 114 - IV Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	4019 - Public International Law	4020 - Opt-I Human Right Law and Practice	4021 - Opt-I Insurance Law	4022 - Opt-II Banking Law	4023 - Opt-II Right to Information	4024 - Clinical Course - I Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	4025 - Clinical Course - II Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems
1	40121111036	PREETHI NARESH KUMAR	16		18	17		84	88
2	40619111025	DIVYA D		12					Ab
3	40621111001	ABHISHEK B	11				13	62	66
4	40621111002	ADITHIR	17		18	18		83	84
5	40621111003	AFTAB ALAM	15	12			16	64	72
6	40621111004	AKASH B S	11	8			12	58	57
7	40621111005	AMPIKA SONI M	11	13			14	56	80
8	40621111006	ANAND V	14	13		13		68	77
9	40621111007	ANANDAKUMARA C H	13	9			14	61	62
10	40621111008	ANIL KUMAR N	16		17	16		78	71
11	40621111009	ANJALY S A	16		17		18	80	83
12	40621111010	ANKITHA B S	16		17	17		77	79

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13	40621111011	ASHOKKUMAR G T	12	13		15	64	75
14	40621111012	BELLIAPPA B D	18		17	17	73	81
15	40621111013	BHAGYA RAJ D	13	12		16	69	67
16	40621111014	BHARATH S	11		17	15	63	74
17	40621111015	BHARATHKUMAR R	14		18	16	71	78
18	40621111016	BHAVANA H K	16		17	15	76	74
19	40621111017	BHOOMIKA G L	15		16	16	53	68
20	40621111018	BHUVANA R GOWDA	14		17	15	62	80
21	40621111019	CHANDAN D S	14		18	17	73	80
22	40621111020	CHANDANA N	16		18	15	71	79
23	40621111021	CHANDRASHEKAR B R	17	14		17	72	86
24	40621111022	CHANDRU B	15		15	17	77	75
25	40621111024	DARSHAN K P	16	13		15	75	78
26	40621111025	DHANUSH D	13		14	14	66	74
27	40621111026	DHANUSH N S	9	9		15	63	64
28	40621111027	DHARSHAN D	15		17	17	75	78
29	40621111028	DILEEP H S	15		18	17	74	79
30	40621111029	DIVAKAR K	13	12		13	65	66
31	40621111030	GANAVI K L	12		15	13	55	75
32	40621111031	GOKUL SEN D K	16	14		13	62	74
33	40621111032	GOWTHAM S M	2	8		4	45	49
34	40621111033	GURUPRASAD B R	14	15		18	84	80

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35	40621111034	GURURAJ S	13	12			15	58	60
36	40621111035	H G SHASHANK	16	16			17	71	80
37	40621111037	HARIPRASAD R	12		17	16		62	73
38	40621111038	HARSHITH K B	10	12			12	65	58
39	40621111039	HARSHITHA M R	16		18	17		68	79
40	40621111040	JANANITHA M P	6	12			16	31	70
41	40621111041	JASHWANTH D N	11	13		13		59	66
42	40621111042	JAYAPRAKASH V	13	12		14		61	62
43	40621111043	KARTHIK K T	15	12			14	65	68
44	40621111045	KIRAN M M	13	10			16	66	71
45	40621111046	KISHOR D	14		17	14		73	85
46	40621111047	KRISHNARAJ L	14		18		16	58	78
47	40621111048	LALITHA MARY J	16		16	17		69	70
48	40621111049	LAVANYA H P	11		17	16		61	65
49	40621111050	MAALA H N	16		17	17		72	78
50	40621111051	MADAN GOWDA M	11	12			14	62	62
51	40621111053	MANASWINI H V	14		18	17		76	80
52	40621111054	MANJEGOWDA M	13	9			14	63	65
53	40621111055	MANJUNATHA P	16	12			17	74	72
54	40621111056	MANU B S	13	12			14	66	73
55	40621111057	MANU K B	14		16	17		73	77
56	40621111058	MEY KUMAR M	17		18	17		79	78

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57	40621111059	MONITH K M	16		17	17		70	74
58	40621111060	NAGARJUN A	16		18	15		68	74
59	40621111061	NANDINI K	16		16	14		70	80
60	40621111062	NANDINI V	13		16	15		47	78
61	40621111063	NANJUNDASWAMY M	15	13		15		74	79
62	40621111064	NARASIMHAMURTHY AS	13	14			14	59	63
63	40621111065	NEHA KOUSAR	17	17			16	71	84
64	40621111066	NIRMALA C J	16		16	16		76	80
65	40621111067	PAVAN DATTA P	13	12			15	56	80
66	40621111069	PREETHU R	17		18	16		75	84
67	40621111070	PRIYANKA M K	16		15	16		79	76
68	40621111071	PRIYANKA D P	16		18	16		79	80
69	40621111072	RAJESH K R	14	8			13	40	46
70	40621111073	RAJESH SHETTY C S	10		15	14		65	69
71	40621111074	RAJESHA	13	12		14		50	74
72	40621111075	RAJINI M D	16	14			16	69	72
73	40621111076	RAKESH D	15		16	15		63	75
74	40621111077	RAKSHITH	14	12			14	51	60
75	40621111078	RAKSHITH GOWDA K S	16	10			13	60	55
76	40621111079	RAKSHITHA H R	17	16		16		51	77
77	40621111080	RANI C	16		18	17		80	86

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78	40621111081	RANI K ✓	18		18	17		85	87
79	40621111082	RANJITHA D G	16	13			15	65	74
80	40621111083	RAVI KUMAR M N	16		16	16		62	66
81	40621111084	RAVI M	15		15	16		63	71
82	40621111085	RAVIKUMAR R	16	11			14	68	68
83	40621111086	RAVIRAJ R	15		17	15		67	71
84	40621111087	REKHA N S	16		18	16		83	88
85	40621111088	RIZWAN KHAN P	15	13			16	69	66
86	40621111089	ROOPA S	17		17	16		63	74
87	40621111090	ROOPIKA H S	16		17	15		78	81
88	40621111091	SANJAN GOWDA S	14		17	15		61	79
89	40621111092	SANTHOSHA R	13		16		14	69	71
90	40621111093	SEEMA BANU	17	17			18	77	83
91	40621111094	SHARHANULLASHARIFF A	13	11			14	59	61
92	40621111095	SHIJIL K	16		18	16		68	68
93	40621111096	SHIVAMURTHY	15	12			14	67	70
94	40621111097	SINDHU B	16		17	16		67	78
95	40621111098	SINDHU D	16		17	15		69	76
96	40621111099	SNEHA G M	14		18	15		66	69
97	40621111100	SOWMYA M S	12		16	18		56	62
98	40621111101	SOWNDARYA M	18		18	15		88	88

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99	40621111102	SREEHARSHA S	13		15	13		59	74
100	40621111103	SUCHITHRA H R	17		18	17		79	80
101	40621111104	SUHANIIYA M	17	17			17	81	76
102	40621111105	SUNIL KUMAR S	13	11			16	57	76
103	40621111106	SUNIL P	14	15			17	70	79
104	40621111107	SUNILKUMARA S H	14	13			15	70	79
105	40621111108	SUPREETH R	13	11			15	65	80
106	40621111110	SUSHMITHA Y S	16		16	17		69	79
107	40621111111	SWATHI C G	16		18	17		80	81
108	40621111112	THEJASWINI J	15		17	15		69	80
109	40621111113	VARUN RAJ R ✓	17		18	17		87 ✓	88
110	40621111114	VIJAYAKUMARA S	14	13			17	69	82
111	40621111115	VIJAYARAVAI N	11	9			12	66	73
112	40621111116	VISHNUKANTH G	13		16	16		43	52
113	40621111117	YASHASWINI S	15		17	15		64	71
114	40621111118	YOGESHA M	12	9			14	70	67
115	42821111012	DEEPASHREE R	12	16			17	77	74

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 Mysore - 570 001

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IA Marks Report For the Course: 3 Year LL.B. | Sem: 116 - VI Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	4033 - Law of Evidence	4034 - Environmental Law	4035 - OPT-V: Intellectual Property Rights-II	4036 - OPT-V: White Collar Crimes	4037 - OPT-VI: Land Law	4038 - OPT-VI: Law Relating To International Trade Economics	4039 - Clinical Course - IV : Moot Court Exercise & Internship
1	40619111023	CHETHANKUMAR K	12	14		11	8	40	
2	40619111025	DIVYA D						Ab	
3	40619111063	NITHIN	12	14		14	13	43	
4	40619111086	RENUPRASAD Y M						Ab	
5	40620111001	ABHISHEK C	17	16		17	17	78	
6	40620111002	ABHISHEK S	12	13	14		8	58	
7	40620111003	ABHISHEKHAR D P	15	15		13	10	40	
8	40620111005	ASHAMANI B	16	14	15		16	80	
9	40620111006	BHARATH B	9	14		10	8	40	
10	40620111007	CHAMARAJU K	9	12	13		8	40	
11	40620111008	CHANDAN M	13	14		13	12	43	
12	40620111010	CHANDANA S R	14	15		15	15	43	
13	40620111011	CHANDRIKA N	13	15		14	12	60	
14	40620111013	DHANUSHREE M	18	18		17	15	82	
15	40620111014	DHARSHAN P H	7	13		12	9	45	
16	40620111016	GURUPRASAD K V	7	14		9	13	40	
17	40620111017	HARSHANANDA G H	12	15	16		9	40	
18	40620111018	HEMANTH KUMAR M	11	16	13		10	40	
19	40620111019	JEEVAPRASANTH S	16	16	18		12	82	

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20	40620111020	JYOTHI S	15	14			12		13		65
21	40620111021	K K SACHIN	12	14			13		13		50
22	40620111022	KAVITHA V	12	15			17		16		69
23	40620111024	KIRAN	9	14			14		8		40
24	40620111025	KIRAN K R	11	13			8		8		40
25	40620111026	KIRANA S	8	14			12		12		40
26	40620111027	KIRANKUMAR K S	14	15			13		12		40
27	40620111028	KRISHINA S	14	17			17		13		40
28	40620111029	LAVANYA K M	13	15			16		14		70
29	40620111030	LIKITH RATHOD K	9	13		13			8		40
30	40620111031	LDKESHA K N	13	16			17		13		43
31	40620111033	MAHADEVASWAMY H M	13	15		17			13		42
32	40620111034	MANASA V	18	16			18		14		84
33	40620111037	MANOJKUMAR M	2	4			8		5		40
34	40620111038	MANU D R	13	15		15			15		54
35	40620111040	MENAKA K	13	16			16		12		68
36	40620111041	MOHAMMED THAMSAL M M	13	16			15		13		48
37	40620111042	MURALIDAS A N	11	10		14			7		40
38	40620111043	NAGARAJU S	2	3			8		3		44
39	40620111044	NAGESH R M	12	14			11		9		40
40	40620111045	NAMRATH P GOWDA	9	14			12		9		41
41	40620111046	NARASIMHA	9	14			11		11		67
42	40620111047	NAYANA C S	15	15			15		14		64
43	40620111048	NIDESH N GHOSH	14	14		15			9		62

44	40620111050	NIVEDITHA M	15	16		15	17	78
45	40620111051	NUTHAN G GOWDA	12	17	18		13	54
46	40620111052	PARAMESHWARA G K	10	13		11	8	40
47	40620111053	PARASHIVA S	14	16		13	10	53
48	40620111054	PAVAN N	9	11	15		12	47
49	40620111055	PRAJWAL S	8	13		10	8	55
50	40620111056	PRAKRUTHI H N	18	17	18		13	75
51	40620111057	PRASANNA M	8	15		14	9	52
52	40620111059	PRASHANTHA S	9	13		12	10	54
53	40620111061	PREMA S	14	16	18		14	75
54	40620111062	PRIYADARSHINI S N	17	19		18	15	84
55	40620111063	PRIYANKA G	8	14		10	8	40
56	40620111064	PRUTHVI K Y	14	13		17	12	72
57	40620111066	PUSHPA K N	15	15		16	11	48
58	40620111067	RAGHU Y S	13	14		13	9	43
59	40620111068	RAHUL B M	9	15		12	11	43
60	40620111070	RANJITH K N	14	15	18		13	57
61	40620111071	RASHMITHA P	15	14		16	12	54
62	40620111072	RAVEESHA D G	11	14		9	8	44
63	40620111073	RAVISHANKAR M S	11	14		11	8	40
64	40620111075	RENUKA P	13	13		17	15	54
65	40620111076	ROSHINI B R	15	17		17	13	66
66	40620111077	S SATHVIK	9	11		14	4	40
67	40620111078	SACHIN B M	12	14		14	8	54
68	40620111079	SACHINDEV H S	10	15		11	8	42
69	40620111080	SAYYAD FURKHAN	12	15		16	11	49

70	40620111081	SANJEEVA MOORTHY R	11	14		10	10	40
71	40620111082	SARVESH P	14	16		16	15	65
72	40620111083	SHAMANTHAKAMANI H K	11	12		13	12	45
73	40620111084	SHASHIKUMAR N	11	16		16	16	71
74	40620111085	SHILPA C	15	13	16		14	76
75	40620111086	SIKANDER KHAN M	18	18		17	13	80
76	40620111087	SOMESHA S V	10	15		12	14	59
77	40620111088	SOWJANYA V S	10	12		14	10	48
78	40620111091	SUMAN G V	9	12	16		6	41
79	40620111094	SYED MANSOOR AHMED	12	14	13		9	41
80	40620111095	T S CHANDAN	11	15		14	15	71
81	40620111096	TEJA A B	17	17		18	12	61
82	40620111097	TEJAS S	11	14		12	10	56
83	40620111098	UMA P	13	16		17	15	61
84	40620111099	VARSHITHA P	18	19		18	14	79
85	40620111100	VIKRAM N	15	16		11	15	64
86	40620111101	YASHWANTH P N	14	12		14	13	59
87	40620111102	YASHWANTH R	14	15	18		13	59
88	40620111103	YATORI SAI KUMAR REDDY	14	18	16		14	56


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Year Back and transfer case students IA Marks Report For the Course: 3 Year LL.B. | Sem: 104 - IV Semester

#	USN Code	Student Name	Student Type	0416 - Clinical Course - II: Alternate Dispute Resolution Systems
1	40614101002	ADARSHAKUMAR	Reg No. not exists in the Online IA list	49


Signature of Principal
16/10/2023
Principal
Vidyavardhaka College
Mysore - 570 001


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IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 239 - IX Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5086 - Clinical Course III : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance
1	40618231008	BABAKALA	51
2	40618231047	SAMREEN FATHIMA	54


Signature of Principal
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Mysore - 570 001



Estd. : 1974

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘ (೦.) ಮೈಸೂರು

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, MYSURU - 570 001

Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University Hubballi

College : 0821 - 2427220

0821 - 2426220

Fax : 2423231

Mob. : 9742922231

E-mail : vidyavardhakalawcollege@gmail.com

Website : www.vvlc.in

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Smt. P. DEEPU

Principal

deepuvvlc@gmail.com

VVLC No. 10/23-24

Date 19/4/2023.

To,
The Registrar (Evaluation)
Karnataka State Law University
Navanagar,
Hubballi

Respected Sir,

**Subject: Submission of Internal Assessment Marks List of B.A.,LL.B.
(5 years Course) & LL.B. (3 years course) Odd Semester of 2022-23**

I am hereby submitting the following Internal Assessment Marks List of B.A.,LL.B.
(5 years Course) & LL.B. (3 years course) Odd Semester of 2022-23 and the
same shall be sent through e-mail.

1. I Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) (Maj-Min System)
2. III Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) (Maj-Min System)
3. V Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) (Maj-Min System)
4. VII Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) (Maj-Min System)
5. IX Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) (Maj-Min System)
6. VIII Semester B.A.,LL.B. (5YRS) -Clinical Course IV - Alternative /
Dispute Resolution system (Repeaters)
7. I Semester LL.B. (3 YRS)
8. III Semester LL.B. (3YRS)
9. V Semester LL.B. (3YRS)
10. IV Semester LL.B. (3YRS) -Clinical Course IV - Alternative Dispute /
Resolution system (Repeaters)

Thanking you


Principal
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru - 570 001

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ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, MYSURU - 570 001
 Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University Hubballi

College : 0821 - 2427220
 0821 - 2426220
 Fax : 2423231
 Mob. : 9742922231
 E-mail : vidyavardhakalawcollege@gmail.com
 Website : www.vvlc.in

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪಿ. ದೀಪು
Smt. P. DEEPU
 Principal
 deepuvvlc@gmail.com

VVLC No. 10/23-24,

Date: 19/4/2023.

To
The Registrar (Evaluation)
Karnataka State Law University
 Navanagar
 Hubballi

Respected Sir/Madam,

Subject: Submission of Internal Assessment Test Booklets and Assignments

With reference to the subject cited above and your office circular No. KSLU/Exam/IA/2022-23/09 dated 05.04.2023 and No. KSLU/Exam/IA/2022-23/54 dated 17.04.2023, I am hereby submitting the Internal Assessment Test Booklets and Assignments of B.A.LL.B. (5 years Course) & LL.B. (3 years course) -Odd Semester of 2022-23.

Sl. No.	Class	Subject	Submission of Assignments (in numbers)	Submission of Test Booklets (in numbers)
1	I B.A.LL.B.	Political Science -I	60	59
2		Sociology	60	59
3		Economics	58	59
4		English	60	59
5		Legal Methods	60	59
1	II B.A.LL.B.	Sociology -III	55	54
2		Constitutional Law-I	55	54
3		Economics theory & Public Finance	53	54
4		Political Science -III	55	54
5		Political Science -IV	55	54
1	III B.A.LL.B.	Contract -II	54	54
2		Jurisprudence	53	54
3		Labour Law -I	54	54
4		Family Law -I	54	54
5		Administrative Law	54	54

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2	IV B.A.LL.B.	Public International Law	42	43
3		Law of Taxation	42	43
		Cr.P.C.	43	43
1	V B.A.LL.B.	Interpretation of Statutes	39	44
2		Competition Law	05	09
3		IPR -I	10	10
4		Penology & Victimology	40	43
5		CPC	49	53
1	I LL.B.	IPC	115	115
2		Family Law -I	115	115
3		Constitutional Law-I	114	115
4		Contract -I	115	115
5		Law of Torts	115	115
6		English	80	80
1	II LL.B.	Jurisprudence	114	114
2		Law of Taxation	113	113
3		Administrative Law	113	113
4		Labour Law -II	113	114
5		Cr.P.C.	114	113
1	III LL.B.	Company Law	85	88
2		IOS	38	39
3		Competition Law	48	49
4		IPR -I	21	21
5		Penology & Victimology	67	67
6		CPC	86	88

Thanking you


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 Mysore - 570 001

Date: 17/04/2023 02:46:52 PM

IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 231 - I Semester(80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5001 - General English	5002 - Major - 1 Political Science (Theory and Thoughts)	5003 - Major - 1 Sociology (Invitation to Sociology)	5004 - Major - 1 Economics (Principles of Economics)	5005 - Minor - I-1: History	5007 - Minor - I-1 Political Science (Theory and Thoughts)	5008 - Minor - I-1 Sociology (Invitation to Sociology)	5009 - Minor - I-1 Economics (Principles of Economics)	5010 - Minor - II-1: History	5012 - Minor - II-1: Political Science (Theory and Thoughts)	5013 - Minor - II-1: Sociology (Invitation to Sociology)	5014 - Minor - II-1: Economics (Principles of Economics)	5015 - Legal Methods
1	40622231001	ADARSHA K R	16	18				17						18	19
2	40622231002	AJAY M C	11	15				16						15	17
3	40622231003	AKASH H R	12	16				16						18	16
4	40622231004	AMBIKA N	18	19				16						18	19
5	40622231005	ANAND AJITH	16	18				16						16	17
6	40622231006	ANIL KUMAR K N	16	17				16						18	18
7	40622231007	ANILGOWDA S L	16	19				16						18	15
8	40622231008	ANCOOP GOWDA K	16	18				15						16	17
9	40622231009	ARHAN AHAMED M J	14	17				16						16	19
10	40622231010	C VIVEKGOWDA	16	19				17						18	17
11	40622231011	CHANDANA M	17	14				16						15	17
12	40622231012	CHANDANA R	15	17				16						18	19
13	40622231013	CHIRANTH S GOWDA	17	18				16						16	18
14	40622231014	CHITHRA M	15	19				17						8	18
15	40622231015	DARSHAN S R	12	16				10						15	16


 P. Prasad
 Vijayanandapada Law College
 Mysuru - 576 601

Date: 17 04 2023 02:46:52 PM

IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 231 - I Semester(80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5001 - General English	5002 - Major - 1 Political Science (Theory and Thoughts)	5003 - Major - 1 Sociology (Invitation to Sociology)	5004 - Major - 1 Economics (Principles of Economics)	5005 - Minor - I-1: History	5007 - Minor - I-1 Political Science (Theory and Thoughts)	5008 - Minor - I-1 Sociology (Invitation to Sociology)	5009 - Minor - I-1 Economics (Principles of Economics)	5010 - Minor - II-1: History	5012 - Minor - II-1: Political Science (Theory and Thoughts)	5013 - Minor - II-1: Sociology (Invitation to Sociology)	5014 - Minor - II-1: Economics (Principles of Economics)	5015 - Legal Methods
1	40622231001	ADARSHA K R	16	18				17						18	19
2	40622231002	AJAY M C	11	15				16						15	17
3	40622231003	AKASH H R	12	16				16						18	16
4	40622231004	AMBIKA N	18	19				16						18	19
5	40622231005	ANAND A,ITH	16	18				16						16	17
6	40622231006	ANIL KUMAR K N	16	17				16						18	18
7	40622231007	ANILGOWDA S L	16	19				16						18	15
8	40622231008	ANOO P GOWDA K	16	18				15						16	17
9	40622231009	ARHAN AHAMED M J	14	17				16						16	19
10	40622231010	C VIVEKGOWDA	16	19				17						18	17
11	40622231011	CHANDANA M	17	14				16						15	17
12	40622231012	CHANDANA R	15	17				16						18	19
13	40622231013	CHIRANTH S GOWDA	17	18				16						16	18
14	40622231014	CHITHRA M	15	19				17						8	18
15	40622231015	DARSHAN S R	12	16				10						15	16


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
16	40622231016	DEEKSHITHA K B	14	17					18					16	17
17	40622231017	DEEPIKA H R	16	18					18					18	19
18	40622231018	DIVYA S	17	18					17					18	19
19	40622231019	DUSHYANTH GOWDA H S	15	17					16					16	15
20	40622231020	GANAVI M D	18	19					18					18	19
21	40622231021	GEETHA N	12	18					16					18	18
22	40622231022	GURURAJ K	18	19					17					18	19
23	40622231023	HARSHA GOWDA D R	18	19					16					17	19
24	40622231024	HARSHITHA S	17	17					15					18	16
25	40622231025	HITESH G P	17	18					16					16	17
26	40622231026	JANNATH KHAN	16	17					17					17	19
27	40622231027	JAYANTHIKUMARI G	17	18					16					14	19
28	40622231028	JAYASURYA V	12	18					16					18	19
29	40622231029	JENITA B S	17	18					16					17	19
30	40622231030	JUSTIN JAMES	18	19					17					17	19
31	40622231031	KARTHIKGOWDA H V	14	18					15					16	17
32	40622231032	KRUPA T R	18	19					17					18	19
33	40622231033	LAKSHITHA K N	15	19					17					18	18
34	40622231034	LAVANYA R	17	19					18					17	19
35	40622231035	MAHALAKSHMI B K	16	18					16					18	17
36	40622231036	MANJUNATH C	15	19					16					17	17
37	40622231037	MANOJ KUMAR M	14	13					13					8	15
38	40622231038	MOUSIN TAJ	16	18					16					18	19


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39	40622231039	NISHA	18	18					15					18	18
40	40622231040	PRAGHVA R	17	18					16					17	19
41	40622231041	PRAJWAL R	16	17					16					17	18
42	40622231042	PRASHANTH KUMAR B K	17	17					15					18	18
43	40622231043	PRATHIMA M R	14	18					18					17	18
44	40622231044	PREETHAM SHAKTHI A	13	16					16					14	16
45	40622231045	SANJANA S	15	18					16					17	18
46	40622231046	SANKETH A P	13	17					16					16	17
47	40622231047	SHREYAS RAJ K M	13	16					15					16	18
48	40622231048	SHUBHA M B	14	18					18					16	19
49	40622231049	SINCHANA B S	13	18					16					17	19
50	40622231050	SINCHANA S SHEKAR	18	18					16					18	19
51	40622231051	SPOORTHI SHREE G N	17	18					18					18	19
52	40622231052	SUHAS N	17	16					15					16	18
53	40622231053	SURESHA G	15	17					16					18	17
54	40622231054	SUSHANTH H G	18	19					16					18	19
55	40622231055	SUSHMITHA R K	9	10					9					8	10
56	40622231056	THEJAS PATEL C	16	18					16					16	17
57	40622231057	VARUN S	13	17					16					16	15
58	40622231058	VEDANTH PARANJYOTHI G N	17	17					15					16	17
59	40622231059	VIKAS PATEL M J	17	18					15					16	18
60	40622231060	YASHASWINI N	16	16					14					18	17


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IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Ma)Min Sys | Sem: 233 - III Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5032 - MAJOR (PAPER-2): Political Science (State & Public Obligations)	5033 - MAJOR (PAPER-3): Economic Theory & Finance	5034 - MAJOR (PAPER-3): Sociology (Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology)	5035 - MAJOR (PAPER-4): Political Science (Major World Governments)	5036 - MAJOR (PAPER-5): Economic Development (of India)	5037 - MAJOR (PAPER-6): Sociology (Challenges of Indian Society)	5038 - Minor - 1-1: History (Modern World)	5039 - Minor - 1-2: Kannada (State & Public Obligations)	5040 - Minor - 1-3: Political Science (State & Public Obligations)	5041 - Minor - 1-3: Economics (Theory & Public Finance)	5042 - Minor - 1-3: Sociology (Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology)	5043 - Minor - 2-3: Political Science (State & Public Obligations)	5046 - Minor - 2-3: Economics (Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Finance)	5047 - Minor - 2-3: Sociology (Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology)	5048 - Constitutional Law - I
1	40621231045	ROSHNI E	18		18								18				18
2	40621231001	AKARSH M	15		18								15				17
3	40621231002	AMITH K S	17		18								15				17
4	40621231003	ANITHA S	17		17								16				15
5	40621231004	ADARSH N	18		19								18				19
6	40621231005	B A KANTHA	17		18								18				18
7	40621231006	B SHANKAR	17		15								14				12
8	40621231008	CHANDANA S	17		16								15				16
9	40621231009	CHANDRASH/KARAV	14		15								15				10
10	40621231010	CHANDU S	18		18								16				11
11	40621231011	DARSHAN K V	18		18								15				14
12	40621231012	CHAMANISH DEVI/AM K N	15		15								13				11
13	40621231014	FAZAL ALI KHAN	18		18								13				14
14	40621231015	GEETHA N/RAK N G	17		17								15				16
15	40621231017	GURU T	16		14								12				13
16	40621231018	HARSHETH M G	15		14								15				12
17	40621231019	ANU SUJAL VASANT	18		18								18				17
18	40621231020	JENKIN KUMAR S	18		15								18				18
19	40621231021	JEEVITHA C R	18		19								18				18
20	40621231022	KARTIK MANJUNATH HEDGE	14		14								16				11
21	40621231023	KARUMABHAI M A	15		14								14				14
22	40621231025	KAVYA S	18		18								18				18
23	40621231026	ERISHA KANTHULA B	17		15								12				16

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24	40621231027	KRUTHIKA KS	19							18								18			16			17
25	40621231028	KUSHAL GOWDA S N	18							19								15			14			15
26	40621231029	LEKHANA G S	19							18								18			18			18
27	40621231030	M N PRATHAM PORNANNA	16							15								15			12			18
28	40621231031	MAHALAKSHMI P V	18							17								14			16			11
29	40621231032	MAHENDRA M M	16							16								15			16			15
30	40621231033	MANOJ S R	10							19								14			13			13
31	40621231034	MOHAMMED ZAKWAN	18							18								16			16			18
32	40621231035	MOHAM DAS R	12							14								12			15			11
33	40621231036	NAVDEH KUMAR H S	16							14								15			16			16
34	40621231037	NETHRAVATHI M A	19							19								16			16			16
35	40621231038	PALOUNI M M	18							18								18			18			18
36	40621231039	PARVATHAMMA K S	19							18								18			18			18
37	40621231040	PENKA C S	9							9								9			8			9
38	40621231041	RAKSHITHA S	18							17								18			16			17
39	40621231042	REKHA	17							16								16			18			16
40	40621231044	SHAAN ACHARYA G S	16							14								13			9			12
41	40621231045	SHATAJ UNNISA I	18	Ab	Ab					16								16						18
42	40621231046	SHYAMPRASAD K H	16							16								14			15			13
43	40621231047	SHREYA M S	18							18								15			18			16
44	40621231048	SOUNDARYA	17							18								15			16			16
45	40621231049	SUDHEP M S	18							19								15			16			15
46	40621231050	SYED FAUHEED	19							19								16			16			16
47	40621231052	TRUPATHI S BANUJIAN	18							18								18			17			18
48	40621231053	VRHAJI S RAJ	18							17								18			18			18
49	40621231054	VAMP S R	19							19								15			16			18
50	40621231055	VRAS S	17							16								14			16			11
51	40621231056	VASHASWMI L	19							19								15			17			14
52	40621231057	NKSHANATH N R	17							17								16			8			17
53	40621231058	WASHWANTH GOWDA H S	16							14								15			14			16
54	40621231059	YUSUF KHAN S	18							18								15			15			14
55	41821231017	LOKAPRIVA V	19							18								17			18			18


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Year Back and transfer case students IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 233 - III Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	Student Type	5042 - Minor - I-3 : Sociology (Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology)	5046 - Minor - II-3 : Economics (Economic, Theory & Public Finance)
1	40621231045	SHATAJ UNNISA I	Reg No. not exists in the Online IA list	18	16


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IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 235 - V Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5058 - Labour Law - I	5059 - Jurisprudence	5060 - Family Law - I	5061 - Contract - II (Specific Contracts)	5062 - Administrative Law
1	40620231001	ANUSHE FATHIMA	16	17	19	18	18
2	40620231002	ARMINKHAN M R	9	9	11	15	13
3	40620231003	BANASHREE S DEVANG	16	17	19	18	18
4	40620231004	BHAGYALAKSHMI B D	12	16	19	15	13
5	40620231005	BHOOMI R P	15	17	19	16	17
6	40620231006	BHOOMIKA B S	11	11	16	16	12
7	40620231007	DARSHAN A P	8	15	12	14	10
8	40620231008	DARSHAN M N	8	13	14	14	16
9	40620231009	EENA RAHMAN M Y	16	17	19	18	17
10	40620231010	FIZA FATHIMA	16	17	19	18	18
11	40620231011	GAYATHRI C	14	14	17	15	13
12	40620231012	GAYATHRIMM K	8	15	17	13	12
13	40620231013	GAYATHRI N	14	14	19	15	12
14	40620231014	HITESH P	12	14	13	15	13
15	40620231016	KEERTHANA C L	8	15	18	14	13
16	40620231017	LAVA L G	8	14	14	13	13
17	40620231018	MAHADEVA PRASAD M	11	9	13	12	10
18	40620231019	MANISH N R	12	16	17	15	15
19	40620231020	MEGHANA K R	12	15	17	16	15
20	40620231022	MONIKA D	16	17	16	16	17

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21	40620231023	NACHIKET HEGDE	16	17	19	18	18
22	40620231025	NAVEED AHMED	8	11	15	15	14
23	40620231026	NEHA ANJUM	15	16	19	16	18
24	40620231027	NISARGA G N	16	15	18	16	14
25	40620231028	NISARGA Y N	8	11	16	12	11
26	40620231029	NISCHAL N	14	13	17	15	18
27	40620231030	NISHANK T L	8	8	13	10	12
28	40620231031	NISHCHITHA S	12	16	19	18	17
29	40620231032	PAIKSHITH K L	14	16	13	15	14
30	40620231033	PRASAD B M	13	16	16	16	15
31	40620231034	PRERAN HEGDE M U	8	8	12	13	11
32	40620231035	PUNEETH N	9	10	15	13	12
33	40620231036	RAMESH M	12	16	18	17	13
34	40620231037	RAMITHA R	16	17	19	17	18
35	40620231038	RAVITEJA C S	13	13	12	15	16
36	40620231039	ROHANGOWDA C	8	15	13	11	16
37	40620231040	SANGEETHA K	8	12	19	14	14
38	40620231041	SHAMBHAVI H K	12	15	19	16	18
39	40620231042	SHASHANK H B	13	14	17	14	15
40	40620231043	SHIVU M	12	12	16	15	16
41	40620231044	SHREYA B B	13	15	16	14	14
42	40620231045	SHUBASHREE S	8	14	17	10	13
43	40620231046	SUCHITH KUMAR K	11	15	17	14	14
44	40620231047	SUHASH S	8	11	15	11	14
45	40620231048	SUMUKH S	8	9	16	13	12
46	40620231049	SUSHMITHA	8	11	16	14	12

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47	40620231050	SWATHIMUTTU M M	8	16	19	16	16
48	40620231051	SYED SHADAB	8	14	14	10	14
49	40620231053	THARUN	8	6	13	10	11
50	40520231056	VINUTHA P	8	16	14	12	15
51	40620231057	VYSHALI DEVARAJ	14	16	16	15	14
52	40620231058	YASHASVI RAJ H S	12	11	14	13	14
53	40620231059	YOGABHARANA C M	12	14	12	13	13
54	40720231016	ARADHANA ELIZABETH CHETTY	16	15	19	16	18

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IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj/Min Sys) | Sem: 237 - VII Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5071 - Public International Law	5072 - Law of Taxation	5073 - Criminal Law - II : Cr.P.C, JJ Act & P.O Act	5074 - Clinical Course - I : Profnl.Ethics & Profnl.Acct.Sys.
1	10219231023	MYTHRI H NAYAK				60
2	30919231028	NISARGA Y S	7	4	13	53
3	40619231001	AMRUTHA S	18	17	18	53
4	40619231002	ANIL KUMAR A	12	14	16	48
5	40619231003	ANITHA S	14	15	17	54
6	40619231004	ANJALI K P	15	14	17	54
7	40619231005	ANOOP M	12	11	13	40
8	40619231006	APOORVA RAO V	16	16	17	61
9	40619231007	ATHISH KIRAN BHATTEN	12	9	8	20
10	40619231011	DEEKSHA P S	14	18	17	60
11	40619231012	DIVYA K	16	13	16	50
12	40619231013	DIVYA SHREEDHAR	17	17	17	62
13	40619231014	FIROJ SIRAJ ANGADI	15	16	16	48
14	40619231015	GAGAN S KUMAR	13	16	16	54
15	40619231016	GUNASHEKARA	12	13	15	49
16	40619231017	KALAVATHI C K	13	15	17	59
17	40619231020	KEERTHIRAJU A C	12	13	16	55
18	40619231025	NARASIMHA R	17	18	17	63
19	40619231026	PAVANPRAKASH	12	14	15	55


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20	40619231028	PRASHANTH G	16	17	15	56
21	40619231029	PRIYANKASHARMA	16	17	17	50
22	40619231030	PRUTHVI BHAT	17	18	18	67
23	40619231033	RANJITHA C	16	17	17	62
24	40619231034	ROHITH M A	15	14	14	57
25	40619231036	SAJIN S	11	15	16	58
26	40619231037	SAMPATH RAJ B	13	16	14	43
27	40619231038	SHAFIYA GOUHAR	15	17	16	63
28	40619231039	SHEELA M B	16	18	18	55
29	40619231040	SHUSHRUTH G R	15	18	18	55
30	40619231042	SPANDANA M	15	16	15	55
31	40619231043	SRUJANA DEV S M	18	16	18	57
32	40619231044	SUMANTHA C	17	16	18	62
33	40619231045	SUPRIYA B S	14	13	18	56
34	40619231046	SWATHI I G	18	18	18	59
35	40619231047	THANUSHREE K M	15	12	15	53
36	40619231048	THANUSHREE K S	15	14	17	53
37	40619231049	TRISHA K A	16	18	15	51
38	40619231051	VASANTH KUMAR K	13	15	16	56
39	40619231052	VIKAS K	18	17	18	64
40	40619231053	VINUTHA B C	15	18	18	59
41	40619231054	YASHASVINI B R	16	16	18	60
42	40619231055	YASHWANATH M	15	13	17	54
43	40619231056	YASHWANATH M M	13	16	18	56

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Year Back and transfer case students IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 237 - VII Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	Student Type	5071 - Public International Law	5072 - Law of Taxation	5073 - Criminal Law - II : Cr.P.C, JJ Act & P.O Act
1	10219231023	Mythri H Nayak	Transfer Case	15	14	18


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Date: 17 04 2023 04:32:59 PM

IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 228 - VIII Semester

#	USN Code	Student Name	2051 - Clinical Course - II: Alternate Dispute Resolution Systems
1	40616221048	UME AFRIN M F	47
2	40617221009	BASAVARAJ N	Ab

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IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (MajMin Sys) | Sem: 239 - IX Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	5081 - Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	5082 - OPT-III: Intellectual Property Rights-I	5083 - OPT-III: Penology & Victimology	5084 - OPT-IV: Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation	5085 - OPT-IV: Competition Law	5086 - Clinical Course III : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance
1	40117221004	ARBEENA THARANUM						50
2	40117221006	CHELUVARAJU						42
3	40117221008	ELDHONES MATHEW						62
4	40117221011	GOPALA SHETTY H M						47
5	40117221026	MANI M C						51
6	40117221029	MANOJ KUMAR B						54
7	40117221034	NAGESH C S						54
8	40117221040	PRAMOD P K						40
9	40117221058	VISHWAPRASAD K V						40
10	40617221033	RAJENDRA PRASAD J						70
11	40617221044	SURYA KUMAR M S						55
12	40618231001	ABHI K A	9		16	10		60
13	40618231002	ABHILASHA K	11	Ab	16			49
14	40618231003	AKSHITHA E M	17		18	16		83
15	40618231005	ANITHA C P	13		16	11		52

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16	40618231006	ARAVIND KUMAR N	11		15	12		61
17	40618231007	ASHA G	14	18		16		84
18	40618231008	BABAKALA	14		16	11		32
19	40618231009	BALARAJU E	16		18	15		81
20	40618231010	BHAVANA M S	13	18		7		57
21	40618231013	DEEKSHITHA S R	15	18		17		69
22	40618231014	DILEEP T T	13		15	15		62
23	40618231016	GOKUL H R	14		18	14		64
24	40618231017	GOWRAVA SHREE N	15	18		16		73
25	40618231018	K N DILEEP	11		15		12	40
26	40618231019	KAJAL N JAIN	15	18		16		60
27	40618231020	L CHANDULAL PRASAD	13		18	12		47
28	40618231021	LIKITH PRAKASH H P	11		17	12		40
29	40618231022	LOKESHA H M	10		18	13		56
30	40618231025	MAHENDRA H M	7		7	6		46
31	40618231026	MAHESWARI M	16		18	18		77
32	40618231027	MANOJ S V	10		16	12		56
33	40618231030	NAGENDRA PRASAD A M	7		12	11		48
34	40618231031	NIDHI GOWDA N U	11	16		7		40
35	40618231034	POOJA M C	15		18	14		44
36	40618231035	PREETHAM R	14	18		15		76
37	40618231036	PRIYA K	14		14	17		68



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38	40618231037	RADHIKA V GOWDA	15		18		15	81
39	40618231039	RAJENDRA R	13		18	17		62
40	40618231041	RAKESH K R	12		18	13		51
41	40618231042	RAKSHITH H G	11	16		10		40
42	40618231043	RAMYA G R	11		16	13		64
43	40618231044	RENUKA P N	12		18	15		73
44	40618231046	SAHANA Y S	11		18	15		54
45	40618231047	SAMREEN FATHIMA	Ab		Ab	Ab		Ab
46	40618231048	SARFARAZ AHAMED	5		6	5		40
47	40618231049	SHASHANK K M	11		11	13		57
48	40618231050	SHEEBA TABASUM C T	13		18		15	73
49	40618231051	SINDHU B	14		18	15		76
50	40618231052	SUDHA H P	13		16		11	44
51	40618231055	UMME HUDA	13	18		15		64
52	40618231056	VARSHINI R	14		18	15		62
53	40618231057	VIJAYARAJA	12		18	12		67
54	40618231059	YATHISH GOWDA R	11		17	12		51

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Year Back and transfer case students IA Marks Report For the Course: 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj/Min Sys) | Sem: 239 - IX Semester (80 - 2. Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	Student Type	5081 - Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	5082 - OPT-III: Intellectual Property Rights-I	5083 - OPT-III: Penology & Victimology	5084 - OPT-IV: Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation	5085 - OPT-IV: Competition Law
1	40117221004	Arbeena Tharanum	Transfer Case	12		12		
2	40117221006	CHELVARAJU	Transfer Case					6
3	40117221006	CHELVARAJU	Transfer Case	8		14	12	
4	40117221008	ELDHHOESMATHAW	Transfer Case	12				
5	40117221011	Gopal shetty H M	Transfer Case			16		11
6	40117221011	Gopalashetty H M	Transfer Case	9		16	13	
7	40117221026	MANI M C	Transfer Case	11				
8	40117221029	Manoj Kumar B	Transfer Case	10		18	12	
9	40117221034	NAGESH C S	Transfer Case	12		15	11	
10	40117221040	PRAMOD P K	Transfer Case	5		15		7
11	40117221058	VISHWAPRASAD K V	Transfer Case	5		11		7
12	40617221033	RAJENDRA PRASAD J	Year Back	14		12		6
13	40617221044	SURYA KUMAR M S	Year Back	13	16	18	15	
14	40618231002	Abhilasha K	Reg No. not exists in the Online IA list				12	
							12	

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IA Marks Report

Note: Please take print out of final submitted data, certify the same by the principal of the college and send the hard copy.
Click here to view Year Back and transfer case students IA marks report (manual_ia_report.aspx)

Course

3 Year LL.B.

Semester

111 - I Semester(80-20 Pattern)

GET

Date: 17/04/2023 04:37:49 PM

IA Marks Report For the Course: 3 Year LL.B. | Sem: 111 - I Semester(80-20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	4001 - Constitution Law - I	4002 - Contract - I	4003 - Law of Torts	4004 - Family Law - I Hindu Law	4005 - Criminal Law - I : Indian Penal Code	4006 - English
1	40622111001	AIZAZ AHMED	17	14	17	19	19	
2	40622111002	AKSHAY H N	11	8	15	17	16	12
3	40622111003	ANIL N G	12	8	15	17	15	12
4	40622111004	ANKITHA H S	13	10	17	18	14	13
5	40622111005	APARNA MONDAL	16	14	17	19	18	
6	40622111006	ARPITHA R D	15	14	17	19	17	16
7	40622111007	ARUNA V	13	10	13	16	17	14
8	40622111008	ASHWINI M	14	13	14	18	17	

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9	40622111009	BHAVANALAKSHMI M B	15	12	15	16	17	
10	40622111010	BHOOMIKA B	12	8	14	17	17	10
11	40622111011	BHUVANESHWARI M	10	8	15	19	18	10
12	40622111012	C MOHAN	14	12	15	17	17	
13	40622111013	CHAITHRA H S	14	14	15	17	17	16
14	40622111014	CHAITHRA B	12	8	14	19	17	10
15	40622111015	CHANDAN	15	13	16	17	17	14
16	40622111016	CHANDANA D S	13	14	16	19	17	13
17	40622111017	CHINNU H M	13	13	14	19	17	16
18	40622111018	CHITHRA S	14	8	14	17	15	
19	40622111019	DARSHAN M	17	9	17	17	17	
20	40622111020	DARSHAN KUMAR II	14	10	12	16	15	
21	40622111021	DARSHANGOWDA H B	13	13	16	16	17	14
22	40622111022	DEEPAK M	11	10	13	17	15	12
23	40622111023	DEVARAJU B	11	13	13	16	17	13
24	40622111024	DILEEP R	13	11	13	17	15	12
25	40622111025	DINDIMABHUSHANA N	14	13	15	18	16	14
26	40622111026	DIVYA R	12	14	16	18	19	17
27	40622111027	FIRDHOS K	17	13	17	19	16	11
28	40622111028	GOVINDARAJU	12	11	14	18	17	16
29	40622111029	GURURAJ S R	11	9	12	17	15	12
30	40622111030	H S DHANUSH ANKE GOWDA	12	12	13	15	14	
31	40622111031	HARSHITHA G	16	15	18	19	19	

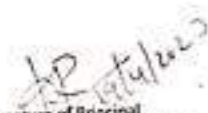
32	40622111032	HARSHITHA P C	16	13	15	19	19	16
33	40622111033	HEMANTH KUMAR B	17	13	16	18	17	
34	40622111034	INCHARA P R	15	8	17	19	17	
35	40622111035	JAYAKUMARA C	14	11	16	17	17	13
36	40622111036	JEEVITHA M H	17	15	18	19	19	17
37	40622111037	KARTHIK S M	13	8	14	18	16	12
38	40622111038	KARTHIK T P	13	9	14	18	16	13
39	40622111039	KAVYA G	17	16	18	19	18	
40	40622111040	KAVYA M	15	9	17	15	17	14
41	40622111041	KUSHAL T R	15	10	14	16	18	
42	40622111042	LAVANYA D	16	12	17	18	16	14
43	40622111043	MAHADEVAPRASAD	11	8	14	17	15	10
44	40622111044	MAHADEVAPRASAD M	13	10	14	16	16	11
45	40622111045	MAHADEVASWAMY A	10	9	17	17	17	13
46	40622111046	MAHADEVASWAMY C	14	11	17	17	18	15
47	40622111047	MAHESHA	13	8	15	17	17	15
48	40622111048	MAHESHA N R	15	11	16	18	17	16
49	40622111049	MANJUNATH B L	15	13	15	18	16	
50	40622111050	MANOJKUMAR	12	9	14	16	16	15
51	40622111051	MANOJKUMAR S	12	8	13	16	14	9
52	40622111052	MATHER SAB	15	12	15	19	15	
53	40622111053	MOHANKUMAR G A	11	8	11	13	12	13
54	40622111054	MOHANKUMARA K M	16	14	14	18	17	14
55	40622111055	NAGENDRA D M	12	10	13	16	17	13

56	40622111056	NAGENDRA PRASAD B N	9	4	11	15	11	13
57	40622111057	NAYANASHREE K N	16	10	15	19	17	13
58	40622111058	NIKHIL S K	15	12	13	17	14	12
59	40622111059	NISHANTH K P	13	16	17	19	17	
60	40622111060	NISHKALA B	14	11	15	18	15	14
61	40622111061	NITHYA H J	15	15	17	19	19	17
62	40622111062	NITHYA M D	14	12	15	18	13	12
63	40622111063	NOOR MOHAMMED	15	10	14	19	17	12
64	40622111064	PRAJWAL V P	8	4	12	12	14	
65	40622111065	PRATHAP D N	12	4	11	16	13	12
66	40622111066	PRATHAP N B	13	12	15	17	16	
67	40622111067	PRAVEEN KUMAR	13	11	14	17	14	14
68	40622111068	PRIYADARSHAN J	13	9	12	17	16	15
69	40622111069	PUNEETHA	14	12	12	17	16	16
70	40622111070	PUNITHKUMAR	12	8	13	17	15	10
71	40622111071	RADHIKA K M	13	15	16	17	19	14
72	40622111072	RAGHU N G	14	13	15	18	16	11
73	40622111073	RAGHURAJ	13	15	12	18	17	16
74	40622111074	RAHUL S N	11	11	15	16	17	
75	40622111075	RAJESH Y M	12	10	13	16	12	
76	40622111076	RAJITH S B	18	16	18	18	19	
77	40622111077	RAVI S	14	15	18	19	18	17
78	40622111078	RESHMA K N	15	14	14	18	18	13

79	40622111079	RUCHITHA M B	15	16	17	19	19	
80	40622111080	S POOJA	15	16	16	19	18	
81	40622111081	SACHIN M K	15	15	14	18	15	13
82	40622111082	SADIYA ATHAR	16	16	17	19	19	
83	40622111083	SAHANA H	15	15	18	19	17	15
84	40622111084	SANDHYA B M	10	8	15	16	18	
85	40622111085	SANJAY KUMAR K	9	10	14	18	14	14
86	40622111086	SANJAYKUMAR K P	9	10	13	17	15	13
87	40622111087	SANTOSH M	18	16	18	19	19	
88	40622111088	SATHVIKKUMAR R	12	8	13	17	14	
89	40622111089	SAVITHA M	15	16	19	19	18	18
90	40622111090	SHARATH K M	12	11	16	17	16	17
91	40622111091	SHARATH B K	13	14	15	18	16	15
92	40622111092	SHILPA H M	14	14	16	18	19	17
93	40622111093	SHOBHA K P	14	10	14	19	17	
94	40622111094	SHRIKANTHA	12	12	13	18	16	15
95	40622111095	SHRUTHI V	15	16	17	19	19	18
96	40622111096	SIDDAPPAJI S	13	10	16	17	17	16
97	40622111097	SIDDARAJU K G	13	14	18	17	18	17
98	40622111098	SINDHU B R	18	16	17	19	19	
99	40622111099	SONAKSHI G S	14	12	16	18	18	
100	40622111100	SPOORTHY M K	14	10	16	18	18	
101	40622111101	SUCHITHRA M	14	11	13	19	17	10
102	40622111102	SUDEEP V	12	8	13	19	15	14

103	40622111103	SUGANDHARAJAN	13	12	15	16	19	14
104	40622111104	SUHAS R	13	12	11	18	14	15
105	40622111105	SUHAS T K	14	13	13	17	14	13
106	40622111106	SUKANYA K	15	16	18	19	19	15
107	40622111107	SUKANYA N	14	11	15	18	17	14
108	40622111108	SURESHA G	12	13	13	17	15	14
109	40622111109	TEERAJ JEEVITH V J	15	13	14	17	19	16
110	40622111110	TEJASHWINI K	15	16	14	19	19	13
111	40622111111	THILAK S	3	9	13	16	14	15
112	40622111112	TONY THOMAS	Ab	Ab	Ab	Ab	Ab	17
113	40622111113	UMESHA M	13	11	15	18	17	15
114	40622111114	VIJAY R	13	13	12	16	15	15
115	40622111115	VISHNUPRASAD M	11	8	12	16	19	18
116	40622111116	YASHASWINI R	15	16	17	18	17	18


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IA Marks Report For the Course: 3 Year LL.B. | Sem: 113 - III Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	4014 - Juriprudence	4015 - Labour Law - II	4016 - Law of Taxation	4017 - Criminal Law - II ; Cr.P.C, JJ Act & P.O Act	4018 - Administartive Law
1	40121111036	PREETHI NARESH KUMAR	16	18	18	18	18
2	40621111001	ABHISHEK B	11	15	15	15	15
3	40621111002	ADITHI R	17	18	18	18	18
4	40621111003	AFTAB ALAM	11	14	17	17	14
5	40621111004	AKASH B S	12	14	14	15	15
6	40621111005	AMPIKA SONI M	13	14	15	13	12
7	40621111006	ANAND V	12	17	17	17	18
8	40621111007	ANANDAKUMARA C H	15	17	16	18	14
9	40621111008	ANIL KUMAR N	17	18	17	18	15
10	40621111009	ANJALY S A	17	18	10	18	18
11	40621111010	ANKITHA B S	17	18	17	16	16
12	40621111011	ASHOKKUMAR G T	13	17	15	17	14
13	40621111012	BELLIAPPA B D	17	18	17	18	18
14	40621111013	BHAGYA RAJ D	14	18	15	17	14
15	40621111014	BHARATH S	12	18	13	16	14
16	40621111015	BHARATHKUMAR R	17	18	18	15	16
17	40621111016	BHAVANA H K	16	17	16	18	16
18	40621111017	BHOOMIKA G L	16	18	14	17	12
19	40621111018	BHUVANA R GOWDA	17	18	18	17	17
20	40621111019	CHANDAN D S	16	18	18	16	16

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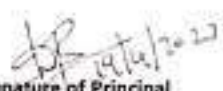
21	40621111020	CHANDANA N	17	17	16	15	16
22	40621111021	CHANDRASHEKAR B R	16	18	17	18	15
23	40621111022	CHANDRU B	15	16	15	16	17
24	40621111024	DARSHAN K P	16	17	16	15	14
25	40621111025	DHANUSH D	13	18	12	13	13
26	40621111026	DHANUSH N S	10	16	17	15	14
27	40621111027	DHARSHAN D	16	18	17	18	16
28	40621111028	DILEEP H S	17	18	16	18	16
29	40621111029	DIVAKAR K	15	15	16	15	12
30	40621111030	GANAVI K L	16	18	15	15	15
31	40621111031	GOKUL SEN D K	16	18	16	18	14
32	40621111032	GOWTHAM S M	11	3	Ab	8	Ab
33	40621111033	GURUPRASAD B R	17	17	17	18	18
34	40621111034	GURURAJ S	14	18	11	16	12
35	40621111035	H G SHASHANK	16	18	17	18	16
36	40621111037	HARIPRASAD R	16	16	14	17	16
37	40621111038	HARSHITH K B	15	13	12	15	13
38	40621111039	HARSHITHA M R	16	18	17	18	18
39	40621111040	JANANITHA M P	13	17	16	16	14
40	40621111041	JASHWANTH D N	12	18	14	14	14
41	40621111042	JAYAPRAKASH V	14	18	14	17	13
42	40621111043	KARTHIK K T	15	18	18	18	12
43	40621111045	KIRAN M M	16	18	17	18	14
44	40621111046	KISHOR D	17	18	18	17	18
45	40621111047	KRISHNARAJ L	16	18	17	16	15
46	40621111048	LALITHA MARY J	14	18	15	15	15
47	40621111049	LAVANYA H P	14	14	16	17	15

49	40621111050	MAALA H N	16	18	14	17	17
	40621111051	MADAN GOWDA M	12	15	13	14	13
50	40621111053	MANASWINI H V	17	17	18	15	16
51	40621111054	MANJEGOWDA M	14	15	15	16	13
52	40621111055	MANJUNATHA P	16	18	15	18	15
53	40621111056	MANU B S	14	18	14	15	14
54	40621111057	MANU K B	17	18	18	16	17
55	40621111058	MEY KUMAR M	16	18	17	18	18
56	40621111059	MONITH K M	16	18	17	16	18
57	40621111060	NAGARJUN A	16	18	16	17	16
58	40621111061	NANDINI K	17	18	17	16	17
59	40621111062	NANDINI V	17	18	16	15	14
60	40621111063	NANJUNDASWAMY M	16	16	15	18	17
61	40621111064	NARASIMHAMURTHY AS	13	16	14	16	13
62	40621111065	NEHA KOUSAR	16	18	17	15	15
63	40621111066	NIRMALA C J	17	18	15	17	15
64	40621111067	PAVAN DATTA P	16	18	18	17	15
65	40621111069	PREETHU R	16	18	17	18	18
66	40621111070	PRIYANKA M K	15	18	15	16	15
67	40621111071	PRIYANKA D P	16	18	15	18	17
68	40621111072	RAJESH K R	10	12	12	12	11
69	40621111073	RAJESH SHETTY C S	14	15	11	15	12
70	40621111074	RAJESHA	11	16	16	13	12
71	40621111075	RAJINI M D	15	18	15	15	15
72	40621111076	RAKESH D	15	18	15	16	14
73	40621111077	RAKSHITH	13	17	12	16	15

74	40621111078	RAKSHITH GOWDA K S	15	15	12	16	14
75	40621111079	RAKSHITHA H R	16	18	17	18	16
76	40621111080	RANI C	17	18	15	17	18
77	40621111081	RANI K	16	18	18	18	17
78	40621111082	RANJIITHA D G	16	17	14	15	15
79	40621111083	RAVI KUMAR M N	16	18	15	15	14
80	40621111084	RAVI M	16	18	15	15	15
81	40621111085	RAVIKUMAR R	15	17	13	18	16
82	40621111086	RAVIRAJ R	16	18	15	15	16
83	40621111087	REKHA N S	17	18	17	18	18
84	40621111088	RIZWAN KHAN P	16	17	16	15	15
85	40621111089	ROOPA S	16	18	17	15	17
86	40621111090	ROOPIKA H S	17	17	16	17	15
87	40621111091	SANJAN GOWDA S	14	16	13	15	13
88	40621111092	SANTHOSHA R	15	17	12	15	14
89	40621111093	SEEMA BANU	17	18	18	16	15
90	40621111094	SHARHANULLASHARIFF A	13	12	14	16	15
91	40621111095	SHIJIL K	13	12	12	18	14
92	40621111096	SHIVAMURTHY	17	18	14	17	16
93	40621111097	SINDHU B	16	18	15	17	12
94	40621111098	SINDHU D	15	18	13	16	15
95	40621111099	SNEHA G M	16	18	15	18	18
96	40621111100	SOVMIYA M S	16	17	16	15	15
97	40621111101	SOWNDARYA M	17	18	18	18	18
98	40621111102	SREEDHARSHA S	16	16	13	15	13
99	40621111103	SUCHITHRA H R	16	18	15	17	16

100	40621111104	SUHANIYA M	16	18	15	15	15
101	40621111105	SUNIL KUMAR S	10	16	13	17	14
102	40621111106	SUNIL P	17	18	17	18	15
103	40621111107	SUNILKUMARA S H	15	18	16	17	14
104	40621111108	SUPREETH R	15	18	11	13	11
105	40621111110	SUSHMITHA Y S	16	18	16	18	16
105	40621111111	SWATHI C G	17	18	18	18	15
107	40621111112	THEJASWINI J	16	18	15	18	16
108	40621111113	VARUN RAJ R	17	18	18	18	18
109	40621111114	VIJAYAKUMARA S	10	18	14	16	14
110	40621111115	VIJAYARAVAL N	14	17	14	16	12
111	40621111116	VISHNUKANTH G	14	18	17	17	14
112	40621111117	YASHASWINI S	16	18	15	16	14
113	40621111118	YOGESHA M	12	15	13	14	13
114	42821111012	DEEPASHREE R	17	18	10	18	17


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 Signature of Principal
 14/10/2022
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Date: 17/04/2023 04:43:44 PM

IA Marks Report For the Course: 3 Year LLB. | Sem: 115 - V Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	4026 - Company Law	4027 - Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	4028 - OPT-III: Intellectual Property Rights-I	4029 - OPT-III: Penology & Victimology	4030 - OPT-IV: Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation	4031 - OPT-IV: Competition Law	4032 - Clinical Course - III : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance
1	40618111044	LAYANRAJ S	7	5		7		6	40
2	40619111023	CHETHANKUMAR K	16	11		16		12	47
3	40619111025	DIVYA D							Ab
4	40619111063	NITHIN	17	11		17		14	55
5	40619111086	RENUPRASAD Y M							Ab
6	40620111001	ABHISHEK C	19	13		18	16		80
7	40620111002	ABHISHEK S	17	10	17		13		49
8	40620111003	ABHISHEKHAR D P	17	12		18	16		54
9	40620111005	ASHAMANI B	19	11	18		17		79
10	40620111006	BHARATH B	13	10		14	11		45
11	40620111007	CHAMARAJU K	15	9	16		15		58
12	40620111008	CHANDAN M	15	13		15		13	56
13	40620111010	CHANDANA S R	17	10		16	15		50
14	40620111011	CHANDRIKA N	16	11		18		11	55
15	40620111013	DHANUSHREE M	19	12		18	17		81
16	40620111014	DHARSHAN P H	15	7		18		12	41
17	40620111016	GURUPRASAD K V	16	12		18		12	57
18	40620111017	HARSHANANDA G H	15	14	17		13		42
19	40620111018	HEMANTH KUMAR M	16	12	17			9	49

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20	40620111019	JEEVAPRASANTH S	19	13	18		17		77
21	40620111020	JYOTHI S	19	10		16		15	75
22	40620111021	K K SACHIN	18	14		18		15	65
23	40620111022	KAVITHA V	18	13		18		16	79
24	40620111024	KIRAN	16	13		16		13	41
25	40620111025	KIRAN K R	12	9		12		8	43
26	40620111026	KIRANA S	17	9		17		12	55
27	40620111027	KIRANKUMAR K S	16	11		17		15	59
28	40620111028	KRISHNA S	19	12		18		14	73
29	40620111029	LAVANYA K M	18	13		18		14	65
30	40620111030	LIKITH RATHOD K	15	10	17		13		40
31	40620111031	LOKESHA K N	18	14		17		16	66
32	40620111033	MAHADEVASWAMY H M	19	13	17		13		63
33	40620111034	MANASA V	19	14		18	18		79
34	40620111037	MANOJKUMAR M	15	9		17		10	51
35	40620111038	MANU D R	16	10	17		15		70
36	40620111040	MENAKA K	17	15		17		14	79
37	40620111041	MOHAMMED THAMSAL M M	16	11		16		14	54
38	40620111042	MURALIDAS A N	13	11	17		14		54
39	40620111043	NAGARAJU S	7	11		13		10	53
40	40620111044	NAGESH R M	16	9		18	15		53
41	40620111045	NAMRATH P GOWDA	16	11		11		10	53
42	40620111046	NARASIMHA	15	10		16		12	54
43	40620111047	NAYANA C S	16	13		17		16	64

44	40620111048	NIDESH N GHOSH	17	11	17		15		56
45	40620111050	NIVEDITHA M	18	14		18		16	78
46	40620111051	NUTHAN G GOWDA	17	13	18		15		57
47	40620111052	PARAMESHWARA G K	14	9		14		12	43
48	40620111053	PARASHIVA S	15	12		15		13	56
49	40620111054	PAVAN N	12	10	17			11	43
50	40620111055	PRAJWAL S	15	9		14	12		47
51	40620111056	PRAKRUTHI H N	18	14	18		16		74
52	40620111057	PRASANNA M	17	10		17	15		65
53	40620111059	PRASHANTHA S	16	11		17		12	53
54	40620111060	PREETHI K N	17	10		15	16		46
55	40620111061	PREMA S	18	13	18		17		68
56	40620111062	PRIYADARSHINI S N	19	17		18	17		82
57	40620111063	PRIYANKA G	15	13		13	13		53
58	40620111064	PRUTHVI K Y	16	11		18		13	73
59	40620111066	PUSHPA K N	16	14		18	14		76
60	40620111067	RAGHU Y S	17	9		15		12	55
61	40620111068	RAHUL B M	14	12		16		13	54
62	40620111070	RANJITH K N	14	12	18		15		60
63	40620111071	RASHMITHA P	17	13		18		15	64
64	40620111072	RAVEESHA D G	12	12		16		11	52
65	40620111073	RAVISHANKAR M S	15	11		14	13		44
66	40620111075	RENUKA P	15	15		18	14		66
67	40620111076	ROSHINI B R	18	16		18	16		79
68	40620111077	S SATHVIK	6	7		10	7		40
69	40620111078	SACHIN B M	14	10		17		9	48

70	40620111079	SACHINDEV H S	15	11		14		10	47
71	40620111080	SAMAD FURKHAN	15	12		17		13	51
72	40620111081	SANJEEVA MOORTHY R	15	11		12		10	52
73	40620111082	SARVESH P	15	14		17		11	73
74	40620111083	SHAMANTHAKAMANI H K	16	12		16		9	53
75	40620111084	SHASHIKUMAR N	16	12		18		14	79
76	40620111085	SHILPA C	16	15	18		17		72
77	40620111086	SIKANDER KHAN M	19	16		18	18		81
78	40620111087	SOMESHA S V	15	13		18		11	49
79	40620111088	SOWJANYA V S	17	10		15		12	50
80	40620111091	SUMAN G V	15	12	17		13		52
81	40620111094	SYED MANSOOR AHMED	14	7	17		13		62
82	40620111095	T S CHANDAN	17	12		18		16	56
83	40620111096	TEJA A B	19	15		18	18		82
84	40620111097	TEJAS S	16	13		16		14	56
85	40620111098	UMA P	15	15		18	15		74
86	40620111099	VARSHITHA P	19	14		18	18		81
87	40620111100	VIKRAM N	17	13		18		15	79
88	40620111101	YASHWANTH P N	15	12		18		15	51
89	40620111102	YASHWANTH R	17	16	18		16		78
90	40620111103	YATORI SAI KUMAR REDDY	18	14	17			15	67

Date: 17/04/2023 04:31:05 PM

IA Marks Report For the Course: 3 Year LL.B. | Sem: 114 - IV Semester (80 - 20 Pattern)

#	USN Code	Student Name	4024 - Clinical Course - I Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	4025 - Clinical Course - II Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems
1	40619111063	NITHIN		71


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Mysore - 570 001


Signature of Principal
PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001



EMERGENCY CLAVES

VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW & PRACTICE
1st Year A¹ Sem to 2nd Sem (2019)
Mysuru
SESHADRI IYAR ROAD, MYSURU -01
Date: _____
Section: _____

2

Sl. No.	NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total Attence	No. of Present	Remarks		
1	Shayana D	1	2	3	4	5																															
2	Manish Kumar Singh	1	2	3	4	5																															
3	Gautham P	1	2	3	4	5																															
4	Vishwanath M	1	2	3	4	5																															
5	Anil Kumar	1	2	3	4	5																															
6	Shaan Gowda	1	2	3	4	5																															
7	Vijay Kumar	1	2	3	4	5																															
8	Anish Gowda	1	2	3	4	5																															
9	Aravind	1	2	3	4	5																															
10	Rakesh Gowda	1	2	3	4	5																															
11	Suryanath D	1	2	3	4	5																															
12	Sampath Kumar	1	2	3	4	5																															
13	Vishal M	1	2	3	4	5																															
14	Ashish P	1	2	3	4	5																															
15	Vishal	1	2	3	4	5																															
16	Rakesh	1	2	3	4	5																															
17	Aravind S	1	2	3	4	5																															
18	Anish Kumar Reddy	1	2	3	4	5																															
19	Gautham P	1	2	3	4	5																															
20	Vishwanath M	1	2	3	4	5																															
21	Anil Kumar	1	2	3	4	5																															
22	Aravind S	1	2	3	4	5																															
23	Aravind	1	2	3	4	5																															
24	Keerthi	1	2	3	4	5																															
25	Gautham	1	2	3	4	5																															
		68 6/6 66 6																																			



Vidyavardhaka
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
ATTENDANCE

Bangta (R), Mysuru
SHESHADRI IVAR ROAD, MYSURU -01
REGISTER

Class #1 UOI Sem III
 Section _____

Practical Class

Sl. No.	NAME	Date													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Hirani Kumar A	✓	✓	✓	✓										
2	Arjun M	✓	✓	✓	✓										
3	Ashish Kumar B	✓	✓	✓	✓										
4	Ramesh Kumar	✓	✓	✓	✓										
5	Prasanna B	✓	✓	✓	✓										
6	Srinivas M	✓	✓	✓	✓										
7	Tharun Kumar	✓	✓	✓	✓										
8	Tharun K	✓	✓	✓	✓										
9	Tharun K	✓	✓	✓	✓										
10	Yashwanth M	✓	✓	✓	✓										

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		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total No. of Days	No. of Present	Absent



3

VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU-1


TIME TABLE FOR REMEDIAL CLASS

2022-2023(Even Semester)

Date - 28-08-2023

Time Table of Remedial Coaching Classes to 2nd, 4th, 6th Sem of 3year LL.B and 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th Sem of 5yr B.A. LL.B. from 4/9/2023- 9/9/2023

Monday	Time	Subject
04-09-2023	9.30 am to 10.30am	Public International Law - SBB Law of Evidence - KBV Political Science - RG Economics - HCN Law of Torts - TMP Land Laws/ Inter Trade - Nag/Lalitha Labour Law-II - KLC Const-II - PD
	Time	Subject
	10.30 am to 11.30am	Company Law - HSS Law of Insurance/ HR - NJK/SDK Law of Taxation - HKS Sociology - MCR Political Science - RG Law of Evidence - KBV
	Time	Subject
	11.30am to 12.30am	Transfer of Property - MJJ Banking Law/ RTI - MJJ/TMP IPR-II - NJK Political Science - RG IPC - KLC Family Law-II - HSS
	Time	Subject
	1Pm to 2Pm	Administrative Law - PD Sociology - MCR Labour Law - ARP Contract-I - SBB Poli Science-II - RG TP - MJJ
	Time	Subject
	2Pm to 3Pm	Family Law-II - HSS Contract-II - SDK WCC/IPR - NJK/KLC Env Law - TMP


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Tuesday	Time	Subject
05-09-2023	9.30 am to 10.30am	Public International Law - SBB Law of Evidence - KBV Political Science - RG Economics - HCN Law of Torts - TMP Land Laws/ Inter Trade - Nag/Lalitha Labour Law-II - KLC Const-II - PD
	10.30 am to 11: 30am	Company Law - HSS Law of Insurance/ HR - NJK/SDK Law of Taxation - HKS Sociology - MCR Political Science - RG Law of Evidence - KBV
	11.30am to 12: 30am	Transfer of Property - MJJ Banking Law/ RTI - MJJ/TMP IPR-II - NJK Political Science - RG IPC - KLC Family Law-II - HSS
	1Pm to 2Pm	Administrative Law - PD Sociology - MCR Labour Law - ARP Contract-I - SBB Poli Science-II - RG TP - MJJ
	2Pm to 3Pm	Family Law-II - HSS Contract-II - SDK WCC/IPR - NJK/KLC Env Law - TMP


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Thursday	Time	Subject
07-09-2023	9.30 am to 10.30am	Public International Law - SBB Law of Evidence - KBV Political Science - RG Economics - HCN Law of Torts - TMP Land Laws/ Inter Trade - Nag/Lalitha Labour Law-II - KLC Const-II - PD
	10.30 am to 11: 30am	Company Law - HSS Law of Insurance/ HR - NJK/SDK Law of Taxation - HKS Sociology - MCR Political Science - RG Law of Evidence - KBV
	11.30am to 12: 30am	Transfer of Property - MJJ Banking Law/ RTI - MJJ/TMP IPR-II - NJK Political Science - RG IPC - KLC Family Law-II - HSS
	1Pm to 2Pm	Administrative Law - PD Sociology - MCR Labour Law - ARP Contract-I - SBB Poli Science-II - RG TP - MJJ
	2Pm to 3Pm	Family Law-II - HSS Contract-II - SDK WCC/IPR - NJK/KLC Env Law - TMP


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Friday	Time	Subject
08-09-2023	9:30 am to 10:30am	Public International Law - SBB Law of Evidence - KBV Political Science - RG Economics - HCN Law of Torts - TMP Land Laws/ Inter Trade - Nag/Lalitha Labour Law-II - KLC Const-II - PD
	10:30 am to 11:30am	Company Law - HSS Law of Insurance/ HR - NJK/SDK Law of Taxation - HKS Sociology - MCR Political Science - RG Law of Evidence - KBV
	11:30am to 12:30am	Transfer of Property - MJI Banking Law/ RTI - MJI/TMP IPR-II - NJK Political Science - RG IPC - KLC Family Law-II - HSS
	1Pm to 2Pm	Administrative Law - PD Sociology - MCR Labour Law - ARP Contract-I - SBB Poli Science-II - RG TP - MJI
	2Pm to 3Pm	Family Law-II - HSS Contract-II - SDK WCC/IPR - NJK/KLC Env Law - TMP


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Saturday	Time	Subject
09-09-2023	9.30 am to 10.30am	Public International Law - SBB Law of Evidence - KBV Political Science - RG Economics - HCN Law of Torts - TMP Land Laws/ Inter Trade - Nag/Lalitha Labour Law-II - KLC Const-II - PD
	10.30 am to 11.30am	Company Law - HSS Law of Insurance/ HR - NJK/SDK Law of Taxation - HKS Sociology - MCR Political Science - RG Law of Evidence - KBV
	11.30am to 12.30am	Transfer of Property - MJJ Banking Law/ RTI - MJJ/TMP IPR-II - NJK Political Science - RG IPC - KLC Family Law-II - HSS


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Date: 28.08.2023

CIRCULAR

It is hereby informed to all the faculties to conduct a Remedial Classes for slow learners and students who have failed in respective subjects from 04.09.2023 to 09.09.2023 without fail. The classes have to be conducted as per the timetable.


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Teaching Programme for Remedial Coaching Classes

Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru is conducting the Remedial Coaching Classes for students of who have failed, slow learners and needy special teaching and support in their academic progress. The Programme is co-ordinated by a senior faculty nominated by the head of the institution and it has been conducted since 2022-2023.

Objectives

1. To empower the failed or slow learning student to attain success in their subjects
2. To raise their level of learning on basic subjects to provide a stronger foundation for further academic carrier
3. To improve the pass percentage of students


The Teaching Programme per Subject

1. Briefing the subject content through special coaching
2. To find out the difficult aspects from the perspective of Student
3. Solving the Previous year's Question papers



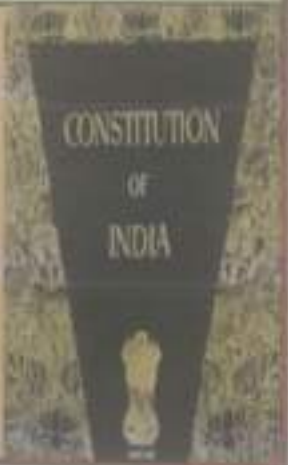

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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
 MYSURU
 REPORT ON SPECIAL LECTURE
 ON
 COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE
 PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.

VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE, MYSURU
 IQAC
 12TH MARCH 2021
 ORGANIZING
 SPECIAL LECTURE ON
**COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN
 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**



Distinguished Speaker
Dr. N Sathish Gowda
 Associate Professor
 University Law College
 University of Bangalore
 Bengaluru

Dr. N. Satish Gowda, Associate Professor, University Law College, University of Bangalore, Bengaluru. As a resource person they started the discussion with the students regarding Constitution on India.

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With respect to the above subject matter, Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) is explained here in detail. Fundamental Rights are human rights conferred on the citizens of India. DPSP are ideals which are meant to be kept in mind by the State when it formulates policies and enacts laws.

As per Fundamental Rights Part 3 of the Constitution of India contains the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the citizens of India. Articles 12-35 of the Constitution of India deal with Fundamental Rights.

As per Directive principle of state policy, Directive Principles are written in Part 4 of the Constitution of India. They are given in Articles 36-51 of the Constitution of India. The basic rights that are guaranteed to Indian citizens by the Constitution of India are known as Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles of the Indian constitution are the guidelines to be followed by the Government while framing policies. Political Democracy is established in India with the help of Fundamental Rights given in the Constitution of India. Economic and Social Democracy is established with the help of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

The welfare of each and every citizen is promoted through the Fundamental Rights. The welfare of the entire community is fostered with the help of Directive Principles. As per the law, the violation of Fundamental Rights is punishable. Violation of Directive Principles is not a punishable crime unlike violation of Fundamental Rights.


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Fundamental Rights are justiciable as they can be enforced legally by the courts if there is a violation. Directive Principles are not justiciable as they cannot be enforced by the courts if there is a violation. Fundamental rights can be suspended during a national emergency. But, the rights guaranteed under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended. Directive Principles of State Policy can never be suspended under any circumstances.

They also mentioned the various case laws regarding the subject matter.

Lastly vote of thanks and felicitation program has been held by our Principal Dr. Deepu. and Director of legal studies Prof. K B Vasudeva.


12/13/2021
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Organizing

Workshop

On

KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕರಣ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ

KSLU

EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS



for

Fresher's

BA, LL.B (5 Year) & LL.B (3 year)

Date : 18/03/2021 Thursday

Time : 10:00AM

Venue: Lecture Hall No-09

All are cordially invited

Prof. K.B Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

Smt. Deepu P
Principal

Teaching and Non-teaching Staff's

PRINCIPAL
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EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

Report 2020-21

On 18th March 2021 KSLU examination rules and regulation workshop was organized. In the occasion Principal Smt. Deepu addressed that students regarding the Pattern of Semester Examination which is conducting from the University (KSLU) is 80-20. For external 80 marks, there shall be end semester examination conducted by the University. The each unit there shall be 16 marks that shall be apportioned as under: a. 10 marks for essay answer-part (a) of the question (write answers in 4 -5 pages). b. 6 marks for short answer or problem question-Part (b) (write answers in 2-3 pages). Each Unit shall have two essay questions and two short answer / problem questions of which the students shall answer one each. Principal gave instruction to the students that, the students are required to be present outside the examination hall exactly 15 minutes before the start of the examination. Students will only be allowed to enter the examination hall 10 minutes prior to commencing the examination.



Special Lecture
On
Comparative Studies Between Fundamental Rights
and Directive Principles of State Policy
Held on Date: 12-03-2021

By
Dr. N Sathish Gowda
Associate Professor
University Law College
University of Bangalore
Bengaluru.
Date: 12-03-2021

Dr. Sathish Gowda began his lecture highlighting that Art. 32 is the heart of the constitution. It was also emphasized by Dr. B R Ambedkar. Citing few cases on enforcing fundamental rights. He said that NGO'S plays a dominant role in enforcing the rights of citizen by filling writ petition.

- ' Society without state, state without constitution gives rise to judicial activism. It is the duty of judiciary to interpret the law.

They also emphasis on vishaka v/s state of Rajasthan, consider CEDAW guidelines was laid down the judiciary has a separate and dominant role to play.


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Fundamental rights and Directive principles of state policy were like brothers but today they are like Sisters. J. P. N Bhagawathi and J. V R Krishna Iyer were successful in bringing consence with these two.



A judge is the protector, guardian of the constitution or law. He noted that fundamental rights and directive principles of state are same and there is no difference between these two.

He also stayed about Dharmashsattras, Yagnavalkya principles speaks about duties od citizens. The magna carta too ombibes the above principles.


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Constitution without part 3 becomes Zero. It is nothing . The U S Bill is rights is rights is fundamental rights of Indian Constitution.



In 1945 UNO came into existence keeping its objective UDHR came into being.

With the influence of these fundamental rights came into existence. In 1966 ICCPR and ICESCR were adopted and they became Fundamental rights and Directive principles of state policy.

Fundamental rights are enforceable before court of law. And DPSP are fundamental in the government. They also stated that there were 7 rights and now only 6 fundamental rights are in our constitution. Right to property is not a fundamental rights. The rights which involve financial implication are under DPSP and those which does not come under Fundamental rights. If there is

existing laws DPSP can be enforced. He cited example on Maternity benefit Act. Fundamental rights are qualified rights subject to reasonable restriction. It is the duty of the state to maintain social order. It should pass laws to protect DPSP. He also stated various case laws regarding the subject matter.

He also stated that court ruled that fundamental rights prevail over DPSP. Reservation is not a fundamental rights. They also stated about the importance of the judiciary.

Prof. K B Vasudeva speaks in the occasion and said that if we like we can gain any knowledge.



Understand the speaking order of constitution. There are so many reasons for being the provisions. The intelligence of judiciary is utmost important in innumerable case laws precede for this.



VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA®

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SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU

Organizing

Webinar on

*An Approach to Ancient Indian and Modern Jurisprudence
To mark 100th Birth Anniversary of Justice M L Chagla*

Speaker



Dr T.R Maruthi

Professor
Dept. of Studies in Law
University of Mysore
Mysuru

DATE: 24TH OCTOBER 2020

10:00 AM - 11:30 AM

Link for Registration: <https://forms.gle/8EiloJL6ZcM3frn8>

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

Prof K.B Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

Mrs Deepu.P
Principal

Dr. Sridevi Krishna
Coordinator

Teaching & Non-teaching Staff

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ORGANIZING

WEBINAR
ON
**"AN APPROACH TO ANCIENT INDIAN AND MODERN
JURISPRUDENCE"**

TO MARK 120TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF JUSTICE M.C CHAGLA

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Vidyavardhaka Law College was established in the year 1974 and run under the auspices of Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R), Mysuru. This college was commenced under the patronage of eminent personalities like Sri K.C. Mahabharathi, Late Sri. Sankaranarayanan, Sri Y.R. Murthy and Sri P.M. Chickkaberaiiah with the zealous enthusiasm of rendering service in the field of education for the desiring and the deserving. Ever since its inception the college has provided to be the best institution in the city of Mysore for having maintained excellent standard of education, faculty and infrastructure. The college has bagged umpteen numbers of rank and the alumni of our college are serving in judiciary, politics and administration institutions throughout the country. The college is permanently affiliated to Karnataka State Law University and is recognized by Bar Council of India and under 12-B and 12-C of UGC. Our mission is to ensure student success, create seamless transition and enrich the quality of life. The college provide a challenging, dynamic and ethical environment for pursuing the study of law with high quality teaching, research, learning and provide a platform where students, faculty and other key constituents can interact.

ABOUT THE WEBINAR

It is often believed that for the development of science and philosophy of law, it is only the contribution of western thinkers only. But Indian civilization is one of the ancient civilizations in the world and its contribution to the development of law is remarkable. One

towards topics like partition, reservation, Kashmir issue etc. His views about secularism are also notable ones. Expressing his views on secularism he said, secularism is an attitude of the mind and quality of the heart. A man with a secular outlook looks upon all persons as human beings pure and simple, equally estimable or precious not only in the eye of law, but in the eye of god too. Elaborating on secularism he said it is equality before the law and no distinction should be made from one citizen to another as far as application of laws is concerned. As an eminent jurist and a politician, Justice Chagla was a man with agnostic attitude and believed in the ideals of secularism.

Objectives of the Webinar

- To understand the development of Law in India
- To understand the legal system prevalent in Ancient and Modern India
- To understand Judicial discretion in interpreting law
- To understand whether laws are made through judgments
- To understand application of customary and statutory law.

Participants

The webinar is open for the members, faculty, students and students.

Registration Link: <https://forms.gle/8FiloJL6ZcM3fryu8>

Note: Participation is for limited members only.

E-certificate will be issued after submitting the feedback form.

Speaker

Dr. T.R Maruthi
Professor
Dept. of Studies in Law
University of Mysore

Prof K.B Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

Mrs Deepu.P
Principal

Dr. Sri devi Krishna
Coordinator


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Report on One Day Webinar
"An Approach to Ancient Indian and Modern Jurisprudence" to Mark the 120th Birth Anniversary of Justice M.C Chagla
Held
On
24th October 2020

The programme was organized to mark the 120th birth anniversary of Justice M.C Chagla who was a renowned jurist and is remembered for his contribution to the development of modern jurisprudence through his decisions. There were 54 academicians, 15 research scholars and 47 students registered for the programme but only 100 could participate since the participation was limited to 100 members only. The programme began with the invocation song by Dr. Sridevi Krishna, Assistant Professor and Coordinator of the programme. The guest speaker Dr. T.R Maruthi, Professor, Dept. of Studies in Law, UOM, Mysore was welcomed and introduced by Smt Deepu.P, Principal.

Speaking in this occasion Dr. T.R Maruthi, stressed upon the learning through civilization. He said India is rich in culture and there are many cultures which influence our living. The civilizations we came across had faced many wars and every time there is a task to regain peace. During war we find breach of rights whereas during peace there is presence of justice. In Ancient India there was a tremendous development of culture and other matters like astronomy, medicine, grammar etc. there was also systematic development of law which was based on 'Dharma'-the truth, belief etc. there was a transformation from Dharma to Veda and thus there lies the transformation of civilization. Modern Jurisprudence is known for collective justice and religion has brought not only tolerance but also acceptance. Further speaking on science he mentioned about natural science which is an inanimate matter and Social science which deals with social behavior of human beings. Jurisprudence is also one of the social sciences which deal with knowledge of law, skills, principles etc. it is the mother of all law which comprises of theories and concepts of law. Speaking on the Public Policy he said Indian law has the oldest pedigree on Hindu Law. The personal laws guide the life of people and their living. Though there is Westernization influence, it does not matter at all when it comes to the enforcement of personal laws. He highlighted the influence of modern jurisprudence citing August Comte, Austin, and Bentham etc. In his concluding remarks he said a new theory in jurisprudence is required which is in line with the postmodern era.

Vote of Thanks was proposed by Prof K.B Vasudeva, Director of Legal Studies.

d.v.
Coordinator

DP
24/10/2020
Vidyavardhaka Law School
Mysore - 570 001



Vidyavardhaka Sangha®
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
Mysuru-01

IQAC

Organizing
SPECIAL LECTURE
on
23rd October 2020

Distinguish Speaker

Smt. Indumathi M J
Assistant Professor

WILL SPEAK ON

Right -Duty relations (Hohfeld's Theory)



Smt. Deepu P
Principal

Prof. K.B Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

Dr. Sridevikrishna
Co-ordinator

PRINCIPAL

Vidyavardhaka Law College
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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE MYSURU

Report on Special lecture on Right -Duty Relations (Hohfeld's Theory)

On 23rd October 2020 for 5 years 1st sem. Smt Indumathu MJ, Assistant Professor gave a special lecture on Right -Duty relations (Hohfeld's Theory).

Wesley N. Hohfeld tried to split the atom of legal discourse and to identify its elementary particles. He identified eight atomic particles which he called "the lowest common denominators of the law." All legal concepts, he thought, can be completely analyzed, even defined, in terms of these eight fundamental legal conceptions.

Hohfeld had in mind very specific meanings for these eight terms, so it is not the words themselves, but rather the meanings he had in mind, that tell Hohfeld's story. The first thing that needs clarifying is what kind of rights, duties, etc.

The term "duty" is commonly used in ways that Hohfeld clearly did not have in mind. By "duty" he did not mean what a father means when saying to his son, "It is your duty to mow the lawn every week." Nor did he mean what a moralist means when saying, "Every man has a duty to treat others as he would have them treat him." These differences are easy to see; Hohfeld was talking about legal duties. But still, there are different kinds of legal duties, corresponding to different views of what "law" is.

JURAL OPPOSITES	Right	Privilege	Power	Immunity
	No-right	Duty	Disability	Liability
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
JURAL CORRELATIVES	Right	Privilege	Power	Immunity
	Duty	No-right	Liability	Disability

Hohfeld defines the correlatives in terms of the relationships between two individuals. In the theory of "in rem rights", there is a direct relationship between a person and a thing. Real rights are in this respect unlike claim rights or "rights in personam", which by nature must be exercised against a person, the best example being when someone is owed money by another.

Several questions were raised by students on the application of the theory. Concluding her lecture, she thanked the Principal for giving this opportunity and even extended her thanks to the course teacher & coordinator Dr. Gangadhara

Dr. V. J.
Coordinator

[Signature]
23/10/2020
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Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R) Mysuru

VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru-570 001.



ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR LAW STUDENTS

Inauguration

Sri. C. H. Vijayashankar

Former M.P. & Former Minister for Forest,
Govt. of Karnataka.

President

Sri. Gundappa Gowda

Hon'ble President, Vidyavardhaka sangha ®, Mysuru.

Guest of Honour

Er. P. Vishwanath

Hon. Secretary, Vidyavardhaka sangha ®, Mysuru.

Sri Shrishaila Ramannavar

Hon. Treasurer, Vidyavardhaka sangha ®, Mysuru.

Sri. Swamilingappa

Member , Vidyavardhaka Sangha ®, Mysuru.
Chairman, CMC, VVLC, Mysuru.

02.08.2018 Thursday
Time: 10.00 AM

Venue:
College Auditorium

You are cordially invited

Prof. K. B. Vasudeva
Principal

Prof. P. Deepu
Prof. S.B. Boregowda
Staff Advisors

Staff and Students


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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU-1

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Invocation Song	Ms. Keerthi IIIrd year LL.B student
Welcome	Prof.K.B Vasudeva Principal VVLC
Inauguration	Sri. C.H Vijayashankar Former MP & Former Minister for Forest Gov. Karnataka
Inaugural Address	Sri. C.H Vijayashankar Former MP & Former Minister for Forest Gov. Karnataka
Speech by Chief Guest	Er. P. Vishwanath Hon'ble Secratory Vidyavardhaka Sangha®
Presidential Address	Sri. Gundappa Gowda Hon'ble President Vidyavardhaka Sangha®
Vote of Thanks	Mrs. Deepu.P Asst Professor

National Anthem


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Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru
Three days Orientation Program for first year law students – 2018

Programme Schedule

DAY-1

Date: 02.08.2018 Thursday

Sl No	Timing	Programme	Resource Person
1	10 am to 11 am	Inauguration And Chief Guest	Sri. C.H. Vijayashankar Former M.P. & former Minister of Forest, Govt. of Karnataka.
	11.00 am to 11.15 am	TEA BREAK	
2	11.15 am to 12.15 pm	Psychology of Young India	Dr. Raveesh, ✓ HOD, Dept. of Psychiatry
3	12.15 to 1.30	Legal Education in India and opportunities	Prof. K. S. Suresh ✓ CEO, JSSLC, Mysuru
	1.30 pm to 2.30 pm	LUNCH	
3	2.30 pm to 4.00 pm	Law and Language	Dr. Rajagopal, ✓ Prof. of English.


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DAY-2


Date: 03.08.2018 Friday

Batch-01: Outdoor adventure activities for Team Building in Kunti Betta, Pandavapura.
Time: 9 am to 4 pm. Faculty: Sri. M. Krishnegowda and Sri. T.M. Prashanth, Sri. H.S. Shivakumar, Sri Kumar, Smt. Meera bai. ✓

Batch:02 : Campus Programme

Sl.No	Timings	Programme	Resource persons
1	9.30 am to 11.30	Legal Profession and contribution of the college	Sri.M. Nagaraj ✓ Sr. Advocate, Mysuru. Sri.M.C. Sunder, ✓ Auditor, Mysuru
	11.30 to 11.45	TEA BREAK	
2	11.45 am to 1.30 pm	Career Guidance	Sri. Ravikumar, KES ✓ Kaveri Neeravari Nigama
	1.30 pm to 2.30 pm	LUNCH	
3	2.30 pm to 3.30 pm	Memory Test	Prof P. Deepu & Prof. Sridevi Krishna
4	3.30 pm to 4.30	Treasure hunting	Prof. Indumathi.M.J & Prof.Prakruthi .A.R

- Note:** 1. Students shall assemble in the college at 7.30 am
2. Wearing ID card is a must.
3. Bring the things mentioned in the notice board.


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DAY -03

Date: 04.08.2018 Saturday


Batch-02: Outdoor adventure activities for team Building in Kunti betta, Pandavapura .

Time: 9 am to 4 pm. Faculty: Sri. M. Krishnegowda , Sri. T.M.Prashanth, Sri. H.S. Shivakumar, Sri.Kumar, Sri rishnappa,& Vathsala.B.K , 10/15

Batch 01 : Campus Programme

Sl No	Timings	Programme	Resource person
1	10 am to 11 am	Values in education	Swami Maheshatmanandaji RIMSE
2.	11.15 am to 11.30	TEA BREAK	
	11.30 to 1.30 pm	Personality Development	Sri. Raghu. Mysuru
3	1.30 pm to 2.30 pm	LUNCH	
	2.30 pm to 3.30 pm	Workshop on Examinations system	Prof. K.B Vasudeva Principal.VVLC
4.	3.30pm to 4 pm.	Various committees. information - Sports,NSS etc.	Prof.M.C.Rajesh Asst.professor VVLC

- Note: 1. Students shall assemble in the college at 7.30 am
2. Wearing ID card is a must.
3. Bring the things mentioned in the notice board


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Report on Three days orientation programme for the freshers 2018

On 2nd August to 4th August 2018 we are organized the three days orientation programme for the fresher's . The principal of our college welcome the gathering and introduced the guests.


The programme was inaugurated by the sri Vijay Shankar , Former MP & Minister for forest ,Government of Karnataka. He spoke in this occasion where he said he in 1998 was elected as Member of Parliament under the ages of Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It was minority party then which lost its majority. Vijayaraj Sindia was member of lok sabha. He came to vote for Vajpayee to prove majority. He came all the way from hospital in stretches and voted in lobby. But still Atal ji s govt fell. Press gathered outside parliament who forced to spoke to rajmatha. She happily accepted the call of press. The very first question asked- atal ji s govt fell and which Govt will come. Congress Govt will come. Who aane do. Madhav Rao will he come? Is he not your son? Don't you like him to be the Prime Minister. She said Atal ji is my son too. Then they asked what is the difference between putra and suputra. Suputra is vamshodharaka who keeps and takes family name. Putra is just a heir to father property.

Further he addressed students as to what they like to become? Putra or Suputra. Life's main aim is- "Asathoma sadgamaya thamasoma jothirgamaya. Mrithonma amruthangamaya." We have to develop education which takes us towards light. That which removes darkness beneath me is knowledge. Death is certain but there is no death for knowledge and your success. We have crossed the age of adolocent. We have to treat our children as friends when they cross that age. Nothing is impossible in this world. Swami vivakananda said- A frog came to sea and said to a frog in well and asked there is big world than this well.

Pancha sutras- firstly any person should be

1. Punctual.
2. Diary- writing
3. Friendship/companion we keep
4. Dedication towards work
5. "Jaise aan vaise man". Health both mental and body is important.

Legal education is a noble course. Famous personalities in our country are law graduates. It takes us to the peak of success. Finally he concluded by wishing students all the best for their future


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endeavors.

Sri. P. Vishwanath, Hon'ble Secretary, VV Sangha® spoke in this occasion. He said punctuality and diary; common sense and knowledge is also important. Some choose law as option and some choose it as last resort. Some take this profession seriously and some may not. Orientation Programme has been made compulsory for all VV Institutions. It is an opportunity for every student and teacher to know each other. It has been made as a motivational event.

Sri. Gundappa Gowda, Hon'ble President, VV Sangha® spoke in this occasion and said Mahatma Gandhiji completed his law course and practiced in South Africa. He always supported for truth and justice.

Vote of thanks was proposed by Smt. Deepu.P Asst Professor VVLC

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- Dr. Ravish HOD, Dept. Psychiatry delivered a Lecture on "Psychology of Young India". He said India has one of the fastest growing youth populations in the world. Girls below 19 years of age comprise one-quarter of India's rapidly growing population. In spite of India's reputation for respecting women, to an extent to treat her as a goddess, the moment a baby is born, the first thing comes to mind is "boy or girl?" as the differences are beyond just being biological. This article examines the significance of various psychological constructs and psychosocial issues that are important in the life of a "girl" baby born in our country. One of its kind as a non-reductionist, experiential enquiry on youth lives in India which exemplifies the application of psychoanalytic method and theory in research context Provides psychological perspective on the dynamics of social change and contributes to developmental, clinical and cultural psychology as well as to educational policy for youth.



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Dr. Rajgopal, Prof. English Delivered a Lecture on "Law and Language". He said Law is language. It is not solely language, since it is a social institution manifested also in non-linguistic ways, but it is a profoundly linguistic institution. Laws are coded in language, and the processes of the law are mediated through language. The legal system puts into action a society's beliefs and values, and it permeates many areas of life, from a teacher's responsibilities to a credit card agreement. The language of the law is therefore of genuine importance, particularly for people concerned with addressing language issues and problems in the real world—that is, Applied Linguists. The use of language is crucial to any legal system, not only in the same way that it is crucial to politics in general, but also in two special respects. Lawmakers characteristically use language to make law, and law must provide for the authoritative resolution of disputes over the effects of that use of language. Political philosophers are not generally preoccupied with questions in the philosophy of language. But legal philosophers are political philosophers with a specialization that gives language a special importance



V. S.
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Shri M.C. Sunder, Auditor, Mysuru delivered a lecture on "Job Opportunities in Law". He said Lawyers, also called attorneys, act as both advocates and advisors in our society. The more detailed aspects of a lawyer's job depend upon his or her field of specialization and position:

Most of the law graduates prefer to work as a lawyer in reputed sectors. For this they need license issued by State BAR Council /BAR council of India. They can begin their career in government sectors as lawyer in tax and labour departments, public prosecutors or in defence. The experienced ones can move up to the positions like Associate Attorney, Attorney, and Solicitor General etc. They can also join the teaching field, work for particular firms, organisations or family, in consulting agencies and even in political field.

Salaries of experienced attorneys vary widely according to the type, size, and location of their employer. A qualified lawyer employed in the government department has pay packages as per the terms and conditions of the government. Those appointed as judges have good remunerations and other perks offered by the government. Lawyers preferring private sector have more lucrative pay packages. The earnings of lawyers working privately as advocate or consultant depends upon the number and nature of their clients. Following are some career options one can pursue with a degree in law.

- Professor/Lecturer
- Counselor
- Legal Advisor
- Company Secretary
- Civil Servant
- Tax Consultant/Advisor
- Journalist
- Judges



V. C.
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Sri.M.Nagaraj Senior Advocate delivered a Lecture on "Legal Profession and contribution of the college". He said Law as a profession provides valuable service throughout the society in different ways to different groups of people at the different level in both the public and private sphere. Whether be any section of society, the law is needed for all. Law is not just the contribution of the lawyers but the profession also depends on the contribution of the budding lawyers or the law students. It is important to acknowledge and thank those who are the foundation of this profession as they provide their high level of service on which the modern society is dependent. In the modern context, it also provides us with the opportunity to highlight the role of law students in the legal profession as well as in the society. Law students have a strong sense of justice and have a will to remove the injustices from the society and through their legal knowledge gained through legal education they make this change significant. The change is not sudden but is a result of a gradual change that comes over a period of time.

Clinical legal education plays a very important role in transforming a law student into a good advocate. Moot court plays a very important role in this transformation. Today, society needs to have efficient advocates, lawyers, judges. Making a good and efficient law professional is not an easy task and therefore needs tremendous efforts and commitment. Moot court is one such activity that not only enhances legal knowledge, but it also enhances the communication, drafting, legal research, and presentation skills. Most important, it helps us in boosting our confidence. After presenting moots, students get to know what real court proceedings are like. This makes them well aware of the legal process and prepares them as an advocate.




Va
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Sri Raghu, Mysuru delivered a lecture on "Personality Development". He said there is a saying in ancient scriptures that the mind is responsible for both man's binding and his ultimate liberation from the cycle of birth-death or happiness-unhappiness. The personality defects that are there in a person's mind are responsible for unhappiness, whereas one's qualities are responsible for happiness and contentment. Personality defects are a serious impediment in one's spiritual practice. This is because they cause us to make mistakes which harm ourselves and others thus keeping us in the cycle of birth and death. In this section we share the process of how to remove personality defects in order to gain lasting personality improvement and make rapid spiritual progress. **Personality development** is the relatively enduring pattern of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that distinguish individuals from one another. The dominant view in the field of personality psychology today holds that personality emerges early and continues to change in meaningful ways throughout the lifespan.

He said the evolutionary perspective traces personality and individuality back to when the early humans were learning how to function in complex social groups. Many specialists from different fields have a general agreement that early humans saw themselves as a part of the group to which they belonged, rather than seeing themselves as individuals with independent personalities. In terms of personality at this time, the whole group was identical. A member of the group associated themselves as one with the tribe and therefore the responsibility rested in the group and not the individual.





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Sri Swami Maheshatmanandaji, RIMSE, Mysuru, Delivered a lecture on "Values in Education". He said Value education is the process by which people give moral values to others. It can be an activity that can take place in any organization during which people are assisted by others, who may be older, in a condition experienced to make explicit our ethics in order to assess the effectiveness of these values and associated behaviour for their own and others' long term well-being, and to reflect on and acquire other values and behaviour which they recognize as being more effective for long term well-being of self and others. There is a difference between literacy and education. Morals as socio-legal-religious norms are supposed to help people behave responsibly. However, not all morals lead to responsible behaviour. Values education can show which morals are "bad" morals and which are "good".

He said the change in behavior comes from confusing questions about right and wrong. The main purpose of education is to develop an all-round and balanced personality of a student. It aims at developing all the dimensions of the human intellect. It helps the student to become a socially responsible person. It enables the student to be an asset to the nation and society. Values education is teaching and learning about the ideals that a society deems important. The aim is for students not only to understand the values, but also to reflect them in their attitudes and behavior, and contribute to society through good citizenship and ethics.




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Hemachandra P.R.O. Career Guidance Cell, University of Mysore delivered a lecture on "Career Guidance". Lawyers are authorized by the state to advise and defend clients in legal matters before the court. Law establishes the rules that define a person's rights and obligations and defines their enforcement. Indian Legal Service posts are that of the Magistrate, District and Sessions judge, Munsifs (sub-magistrate), Public prosecutor, solicitors, Attorney general, Advocate General, Notary and Oath Commissioner. There are also legal secretaries appointed in assemblies, law inspectors, legal officers in banks, judicial members of income tax, sales tax and excise departments, government advocates and staff in Registrar of Companies office.

Legal executives

- Advise their employers on legal matters
- Work on cases of litigation for the firm
- Represent their firm in the court of law in all legal matters
- Perform administrative functions and handle in-house legal problems e.g. check deeds, issue writs, collect information for affidavits and draft legal documents
- Represent the business house while discussing legal issues with other firms


Lawyers

Lawyers act as advocates and advisors

- As advocates, they represent one of the opposing parties in criminal and civil trials in court, cross examine witnesses and finally sum up the reasons why the court should decide in their clients' favour
- As advisors they counsel their clients about legal rights and obligations
- They research laws applicable to the case at hand and previous judgments under circumstances similar to those currently faced by the client

Lawyers specialize in:

- **Criminal law** - Criminal lawyers specialize in matters having legal implications such as theft, murder and arson which are considered offences against society or State
- **Real estate** - Real estate lawyers deal with cases involving property
- **Civil law** - Civil Law operates in matters of property, contract and commercial issues, inheritance, family and even corporations
- **Tax law** - Tax lawyers handle cases concerning income-tax, wealth tax, gift tax, estate duty, etc.


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Lawyers in Defence services

- Deal with legal matters concerning the state and conduct courts of enquiry and court martial of offending service personnel

Political advisors

- Advise on legal issues concerning various political matters

Lawyers in information

- Lawyers report on topical issues or on matters of general interest to newspapers, trade journals, television and radio programs etc.
- Law publishing involves journals, magazines and legal books

Jobs associated with law

- The role of a company secretary is one recognized in legislation
- Notaries are public officers appointed to draw up, authenticate and certify deeds and documents




Vee
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- **International law** - A set of international legal rules are observed by all the nations in relation to one another
- **Labour law** - Labour lawyers specialize in solving the problems arising between the management and the labour force in any organization.
- **Others** - Other branches include family law, constitutional law, corporate law, excise law, customs and transportation. Globalization of businesses has created a need for legal compliance which has created a special niche for legal eagles dealing in all matters concerning business

Legal executives

- Advise their employers on legal matters
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ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ವೈವೇಚಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಂಕಲಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದದ್ದು ನೋಂದವದು, ಒಡವದು ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ಕಾವು ಓದು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಾಗ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

• ಪಿ.ಎಚ್. ವಿಜಯಶಂಕರ್ ಮಾಜಿ ಸಚಿವ



ಶ್ರೀ ಕುವೆಂಪು ವಿದ್ಯಾ ವರ್ಧಕ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಕುವೆಂಪು ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಹೆ. ವಿಜಯಶಂಕರ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಸಾಹಿತಿ ಡಾ. ವಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.



ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮಹಾಜನ ಅನ್ವಿಷ್ಣು ಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಟಿಕ್ಟಾ ಲಲಿತ ವಕೀಲಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದ ಐದು ದಿನಗಳ ಬೋಧನಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಂದು ಡಾ. ಎನ್. ಮುರಳಿ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ಪ್ರೊ. ಕೆ. ಪರ್ವ, ಡಾ. ಆರ್. ದೀಪ್ತ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಗುರಿ ಸಾಧನೆ

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯಶಂಕರ್

• ಕನ್ನಡಪ್ರಭ ವಾರ್ತೆ ಮೈಸೂರು
ಗಾಂಧಿ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಗುರಿ ತಲುಪಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಏಕೆ ಕ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಾಜಿ ಸಚಿವ ಪಿ.ಎಚ್. ವಿಜಯಶಂಕರ್ ಕಿವಿಮಾತು ಹೇಳಿದರು.
ನಗದರ ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.
ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಅರಿವಿನ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಮಯ ವಾಲನೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜ್ಞಾನಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಜೀವನದಿಂದಲೇ ತಿಕ್ಕನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸಾಧನ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.
ಸಮಾಜ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು



ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುದಾರ ನಡೆದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಂದು ಮಾಜಿ ಸಚಿವ ಪಿ.ಎಚ್. ವಿಜಯಶಂಕರ್ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡ, ಪಿ. ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ, ಶ್ರೀಧರ್ ಲಾಹರಿ, ಸ್ವಾಮೀಶ್ವರ್, ಪ್ರೊ. ಕೆ.ಬಿ. ಮಾಜಿ ಸಚಿವ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ಹಿರಿಯ. ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಧಕರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಟುಂಬದಿಂದ ಬಂದವರೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಥವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಕಠಿಣ ಅರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿ ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ತಂದೆಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದವರು. ಕಾನೂನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ನೀವು ಈ ಮಹಾನೀಯರಂತೆ

ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪುನಃ ಕೋರಿದರು.
ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ವೈವೇಚಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಂಕಲಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದದ್ದು ನೋಂದವದು, ಒಡವದು ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ಕಾವು ಓದು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಾಗ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.
ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ, ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಪಿ. ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್, ಕೋಶಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ, ಮಹಾಂಪತಿ ಶ್ರೀಕೆಲೆ ಲಾಹರಿ, ಸಹ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಶ್ವರ್ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲ ಪ್ರೊ. ಕೆ.ಬಿ. ಮಾಜಿ ಸಚಿವ, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾದ ಪ್ರೊ. ಮೀರಾಬಾಯಿ, ಶ್ರೀಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ಶ್ರೀದೇವಿ, ಪಿ. ದೀಪ್ತ, ಎನ್.ಬಿ. ಬೋಲೇಗೌಡ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

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Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Mysuru
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru.



Orientation for
First Year Law Students
2019-20

Inauguration

Sri Suresh K Vontigodi
Principal District & Session Judge
District Court, Mysuru.

Chief Guest

Swamiji Yukteshananda
Correspondent, Sri Ramakrishna Vidyashala, Mysuru

President

Sri Gundappa Gowda,
Hon'ble President, Vidyavardhaka Sangha*, Mysuru.

Guest of Honour

Er. P. Vishwanath
Hon'ble Secretary, Vidyavardhaka Sangha*, Mysuru.

Sri Shreeshail Ramannavar

Hon'ble Treasurer, Vidyavardhaka Sangha*, Mysuru.

Sri M. Swamilingappa

Member, Vidyavardhaka Sangha*, Mysuru.
Chairman, CMC, VVLC, Mysuru.

Date 05.08.2019 Monday

Time : 10.00 am

Venue : College Auditorium

All are cordially invited

Smt. P. Deepu
Principal

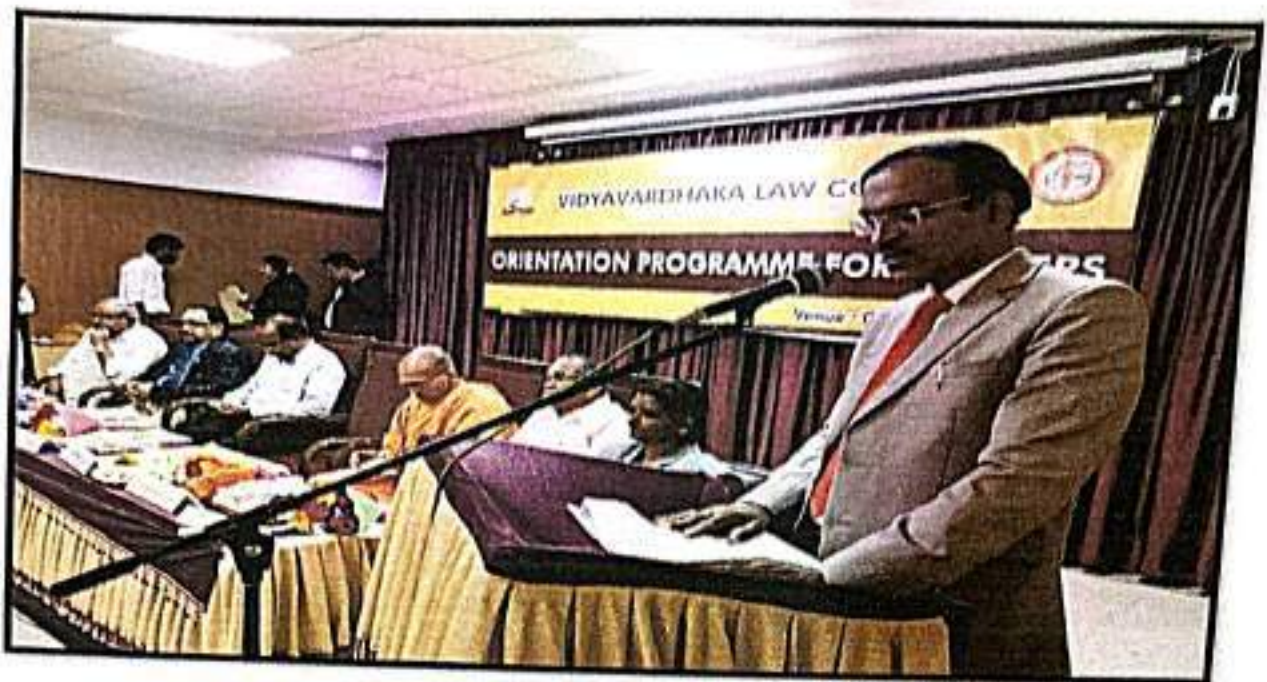
Prof. K.B. Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

Prof. S.B. Boregowda
Co-Ordinator

Report on Orientation Programme for First Year Law Students 2019-20

Vidyavardhaka Law College organized Orientation Programme for First Year Law Students on 5th August 2019 at College Auditorium. Well come speech rendered by Prof. Deepu.p, principal, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru. This function has been inaugurated by Sr. Suresh K. Vontigodi, Principal district judge, District Court, Mysuru. In his inaugural speech he said the practice of law has always demanded the highest and best efforts of the lawyer. At present legal profession is one of the dignified professions. Legal ethics is a term used to describe a code of conduct governing proper professional behavior, which establishes the nature of obligations owed to individuals and to society. A lawyer shall always conduct himself ethically and morally. The best way a lawyer can uphold the integrity and dignity of the legal profession is not to engage in any conduct or do any act that adversely reflects on his fitness to practice law, nor to behave, in his public or private life, in a scandalous manner to the discredit of the legal profession.

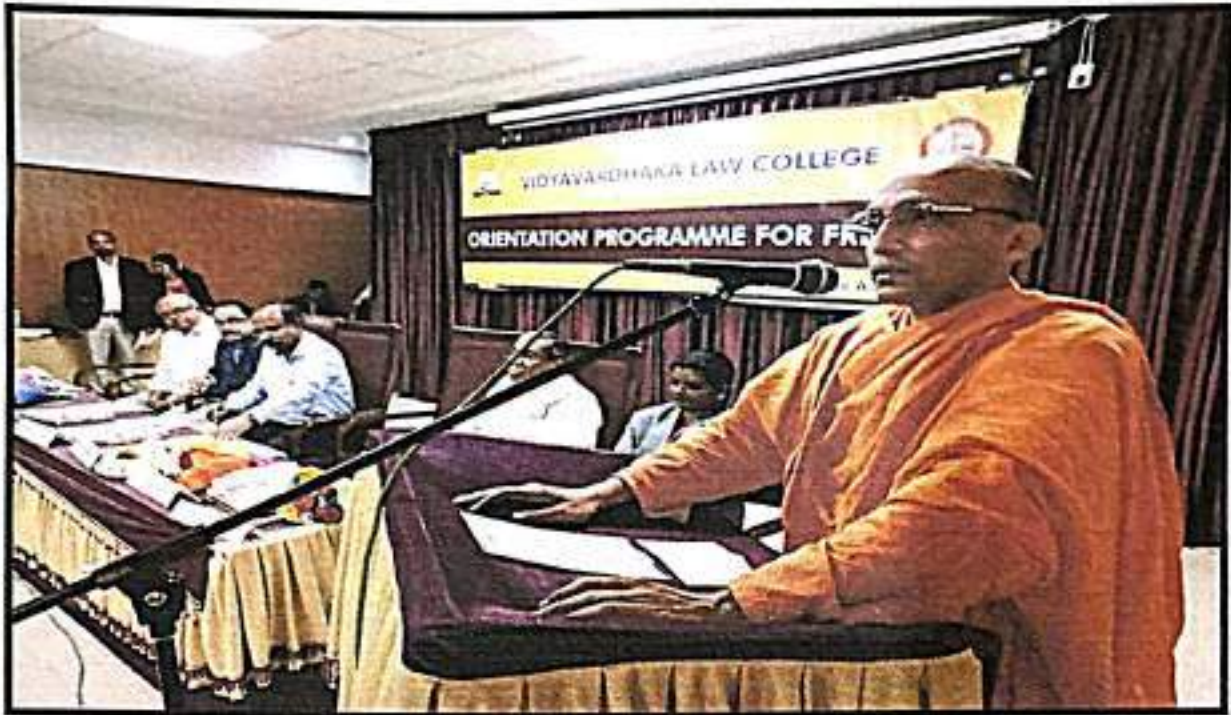




Chief Guest of this function Sri. Swamiji Yuktesshanna said Personality development is the development of the organized pattern of behaviors and attitudes that makes a person distinctive. Personality development occurs by the ongoing interaction of temperament, character, and environment. He said personal development may include the following activities:

- Improving self-awareness.
- Improving self-knowledge.
- Improving skills and/or learning new ones.
- Building or renewing identity/self-esteem.
- Developing strengths or talents.
- Improving a career.
- Identifying or improving potential.



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This Programme has been presided by Hon'ble president of Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Mysuru; he said the legal profession plays an important role in the administration of Justice. The lawyer assists the court in arriving at the correct judgment. The lawyers collect material relating to the case and thereby help the court or judge to arrive at the correct judgment.

At last vote of thanks rendered by Prof. S.B. Boregowda, Coordinator.

Dr. Ravish, Psychiatrist, Mysore Medical College, Mysuru, delivered a lecture on "Minds of Young India". He said In order to understand which skills and jobs India's young people want, and assess whether the current education system meets these aspirations, the World Economic Forum and the Observer Research Foundation collaboratively conducted a survey of more than 5,000 youth in India. The results indicate that young Indians are ambitious and show greater autonomy in their career decisions. They acknowledge changing skill requirements and are eager to pursue higher education, undergo additional training and enroll in skill development programmes. At the same time, various factors are blocking their ambitions and preventing them from adapting effectively to the changing nature of work. The survey's insights can inform policies and strategic action to ensure that India's young people transition smoothly from education to economic activity. Here are some key findings. The influence of family and peers on the career and educational choices of India's youth is in decline. Young people are increasingly seeking productive employment opportunities and career paths that reflect their


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individual aspirations. Around half of the respondents cite interest in their field of study as the primary reason for their choice, while 19% report being influenced by their families. Moreover, a third of the respondents report being interested in entrepreneurship, and 69% report being highly or moderately interested in supplementing their income with gig work. This shows a degree of openness towards alternative forms of employment.



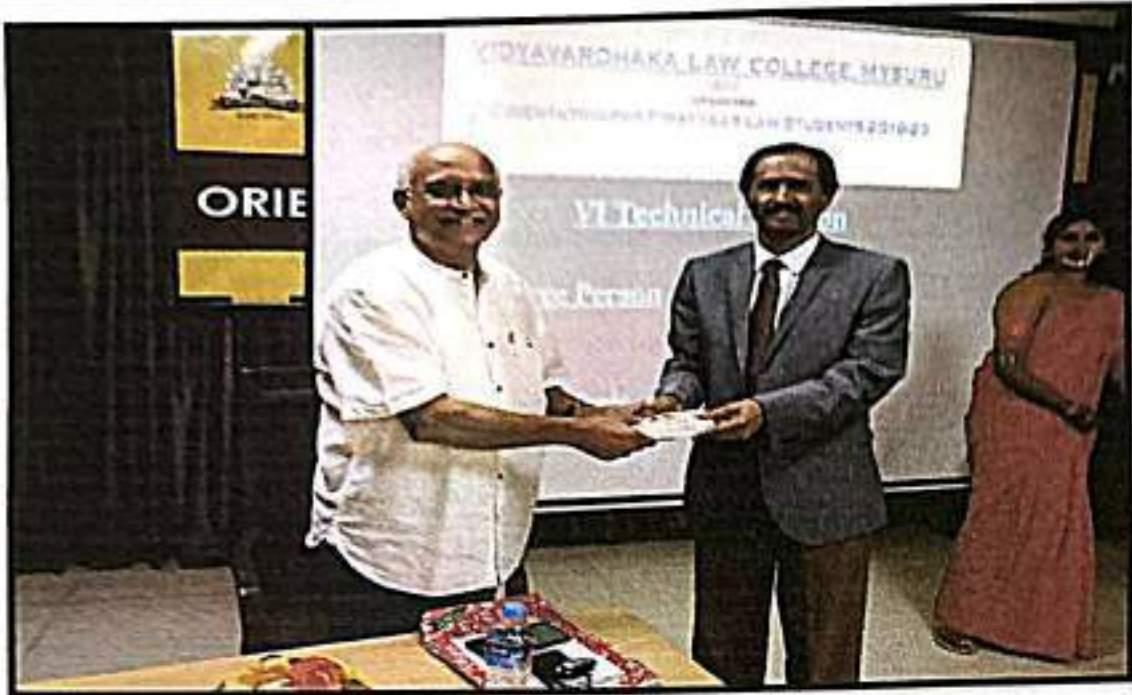
Sri. Stanley, founder Secretary of odanadi seva samsthe, he delivered a lecture on Human trafficking in India. he said human trafficking involves recruitment, harbouring or transporting people into a situation of exploitation through the use of violence, deception or coercion and forced to work against their will. In other words, trafficking is a process of enslaving people, coercing them into a situation with no way out, and exploiting them. Trafficking for sexual exploitation gets much attention. However, the majority of people are trafficked into labour exploitation. Many people who fall victim of trafficking want to escape poverty, improve their lives, and support their families. Often they get an offer of a well-paid job abroad or in another region. Often they borrow money from their traffickers in advance to pay for arranging the job, travel and accommodation. When they arrive they find that the work they applied for does not exist, or the conditions are completely different. But it's too late, their documents are often taken away and they are forced to work until their debt is paid off.


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Prof. Rajgopal delivered a lecture on Personality development. In his speech said Personality development is gaining more and more importance because it enables people to create a good impression about themselves on others; it helps them to build and develop relationships, helps in your career growth and also helps to improve your financial needs. Personality Development quintessentially means enhancing and grooming one's outer and inner self to bring about a positive change to your life. Each individual has a distinct persona that can be developed, polished and refined. This process includes boosting one's confidence, improving communication and language speaking abilities, widening ones scope of knowledge, developing certain hobbies or skills, learning fine etiquettes and manners, adding style and grace to the way one looks, talks and walks and overall imbibing oneself with positivity, liveliness and peace. After all, personality development is nothing but a tool that helps you realize your capabilities and your strengths making you a stronger, a happier and a cheerful person.


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Prof. Prahalad delivered a lecture on "how to improve Communication Skills"


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Communication skills are the abilities you use when giving and receiving different kinds of information. Some examples include communicating new ideas, feelings or even an update on your project. Communication skills involve listening, speaking, observing and empathizing. Communication skills allow you to understand and be understood by others. These can include but are not limited to effectively communicating ideas to others, actively listening in conversations, giving and receiving critical feedback and public speaking. Communication skills are the abilities you use when giving and receiving different kinds of information. Some examples include communicating new ideas, feelings or even an update on your project. Communication skills involve listening, speaking, observing and empathizing. It is also helpful to understand the differences in how to communicate through face-to-face interactions, phone conversations and digital communications like email and social media.

Vote of thanks was proposed by the coordinator of the programme Sri S.B Boregowda.


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VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA®



VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE MYSURU

Organizing

Orientation Programme for 3 years LL.B. Freshers

From

9th to 12th January 2020

Inauguration

Prof. M. K. Ramesh

Former I/C Vice-Chancellor
& Professor of law

National Law School of India University
Bengaluru

Presided by
Smt Deepu.p
Principal

Guest of Honour
Prof. K.B.Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

ALL ARE WELCOME

Teaching & Non-teaching Staff


Coordinator
Mr. H.S Shivakumar
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PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

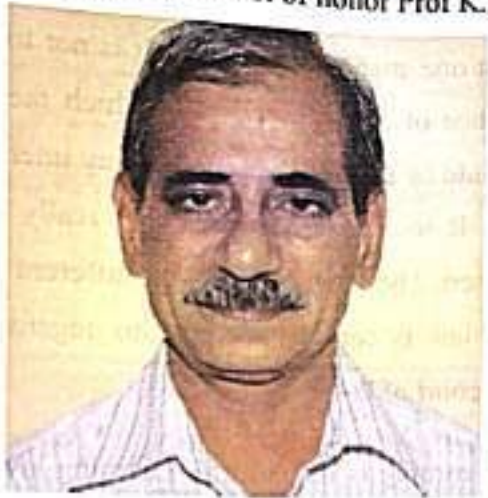
DAY 1	10 AM – 11 AM	Inaugural Speech Functional aspects of Law	Prof.M.K.Ramesh Former I/C Vice-Chancellor Professor of law National law School of India University Bengaluru.
	11: 15 AM – 12:15 PM	Topic: Personality Development	Dr.Raveesh.B.N Professor & Head Department of Psychiatry, Mysore Medical College & Research Institute. Mysuru
DAY 2	10AM – 11AM	Process of Learning Law	Dr.David Ambrose Rtd.Professor, Dept of Studies in Law, University of Madras
	11: 15 AM – 12:15 PM	Functional aspects of KSLU Exams Law and Administration	Dr.G.B.Patil Associate Professor Registrar (Evaluation) KSLU, Hubballi
DAY 3	10 AM – 11AM	Opportunities in Law	Prof.K.S.Sursh CEO, JSS Law College, Mysuru
	11: 15 AM – 12: 15 PM	Legal Education in India	Dr. Jagadeesh G.R Former I/C Vice-Chancellor of KSLU, Hubballi. Principal, C.B.R. National Law College, Shimogga.

~~SR~~

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OP Report

Orientation Programme was organized for 3yrs LL.B Freshers from 9th to 12th January 2021. The programme was inaugurated by Prof.(Dr) Ramesh, Professor, NLSIU, Presided by Smt Deepu.P, Principal and Guest of honor Prof K.B Vasudeva was present.



Prof. (Dr) Ramesh, Professor, NLSIU delivered the inaugural speech. He began his speech by identifying few aspects of studying law. On the question- Why to study law? , he said many a times choosing law will be a chance and not choice. But with changing time competition has been created even to get in to a Law School. Law School offers only hundred seats where more than 65000 applications are received all over India. There may also be a compulsion in choosing law which often will be out of "inheritance" of family.

Quoting Sir Issac Newton, profounder of theory of motion, he said, the chance creates a greater opportunity for new things. A real lawyer is a guardian of life. There is no other service in life than the service of a lawyer. It is a noble profession. The choice made by choosing law, will never be regretted.

Further, speaking on what is Law? He said law is just a code of conduct which regulates behavior of every individual. Law tries to bring control in the behavior of individual. It tries to bring control in his behavior. It brings in discipline into our life and ensures civilized behavior. Anything which is considered as inhuman becomes illegal.

Speaking on studying law, he said society wants law and within society there are many problems. In order to avoid frictions in society law is required. There need not be a conflict in source of law. If society feels there is inequality, disparity and there is a requirement of change, the mechanism of law is adopted. Law brings about social change. Trained people in legal profession can understand law better and secure justice which is the very basis of social change.


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When there is a need for law, there will be a specialist to administer justice. The requirement of law is not that what a lawyer wants but what a society wants. Law is associated with noblest of life and society. Law is signified through a blind fold lady with sword in one hand and balance in another hand which signifies justice in society.

Further, speaking on law education, he said it is not just one stream of learning. It is not to be called as legal education but as law education. Ignorance of law is no excuse which means everyone should know law. It is required that no one should be unjustly benefited at my interest. The language of law is not common man's language. It sounds like English but really not English. Several jargons and negative expressions are used. The language may be different but problems in life are common to all. The language of law is complicated. In this regard he narrated the example of criminal trial process before the court of law.

Speaking on opportunities after law education, he said learning is human life. Learning law is how to behave, to rationalize, to know what is right and wrong. Law Profession as such looks difficult but it is not so. A student who wishes to become an advocate can start his independent practice or else join a senior advocate who has an established office. After few years of practice, students can even opt to enter judicial service. Continuing their law education, after completing masters they can even choose to become a law teacher. Legal consultation, drafting are all budding professions now a days. Getting into competitive exams is also a better option for law students, where most of them do well as administrators. He concluded his speech by wishing students all the very best and appreciated their decision for choosing law.



Dr Raveesh B. N, Psychiatrist MMC, Mysuru spoke on "Values of Values".

Addressing students he recalled the inaugural speech of Dr. M.K Ramesh who spoke about importance of studying law which gives us knowledge of reasoning. Today students need to understand the value of values. What is done to our children they will do it to society. They learn by seeing others, our elders and our teachers. One, who subscribes to one set of values, does

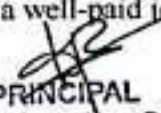
- Developing strengths or talents.
- Improving a career.
- Identifying or improving potential.

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Sri. Stanley, Founder Secretary of odanadi seva samsthe, he delivered a lecture on Human trafficking in India. he said human trafficking involves recruitment, harbouring or transporting people into a situation of exploitation through the use of violence, deception or coercion and forced to work against their will. In other words, trafficking is a process of enslaving people, coercing them into a situation with no way out, and exploiting them. Trafficking for sexual exploitation gets much attention. However, the majority of people are trafficked into labour exploitation. Many people who fall victim of trafficking want to escape poverty, improve their lives, and support their families. Often they get an offer of a well-paid job


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Day 2



Dr. David Ambrose, Rtd. Professor, Dept. of Studies in Law, University of Madras spoke on "Process of Learning Law". Studying smarter, not harder, is the key to success when studying law. The field of law provides such a diverse and vast opportunity for knowledge acquisition that there simply aren't enough hours in the day to learn and do it all. As a student of law, part of your job is to determine how and where you'll allocate your efforts to maximize your success in your classes and to position yourself for a job offer following graduation. As a law student, part of studying smarter includes employing strategies and techniques that will help you maximize the effectiveness of the knowledge acquisition and learning process.

Further speaking on international law, he said International law is also known as public international law and law of nations, is the set of rules, norms, and standards generally accepted in relations between nations. It establishes normative guidelines and a common conceptual framework to guide states across a broad range of domains, including war, diplomacy, trade, and human rights. International law aims at the practice of stable, consistent, and organized international relations. The sources of international law include international custom, treaties, and general principles of law recognized by most national legal systems. International law may also be reflected in international comity, the practices and customs adopted by states to maintain good relations and mutual recognition, such as saluting the flag of a foreign ship or enforcing a foreign legal judgment. International law differs from state-based legal systems in that it is primarily though not exclusively applicable to countries, rather than to individuals, and operates largely through consent, since there is no universally accepted authority to enforce it upon sovereign states. Consequently, states may choose to not abide by international law, and even to break a treaty. However, such violations, particularly of customary international law and peremptory norms like *jus cogens*, can be met with coercive action, ranging from military intervention to diplomatic and economic pressure.


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another. There is immaturity and uncertainty of doing things among people. They work against their self-conscious, which has no value. When there is maturity, there is clear values and meaning and proper direction in life. There is also a value for invention and it must be used wisely.

Speaking on Value he said it is quality of an individual or thing. It is feeling of honesty, truthfulness and humanity. Literally it means "to be worth of". Answering the question what is Value? He said it is qualities, characteristics or ideas about which we feel strongly. It affects our decisions, goals and behavior. They are standards to guide our judgment and attitudes in every profession. Everybody has a purpose in life. Our values come from environment and context; Cultural history and upbringing; world view and self-concept and self-esteem. These are the interactions through which value develop.

Further he said that in India, Family values are important. Indian civilization is one of the oldest and it imbibes the family values. They are the basis for children's growth and their function in the society. The family values contain the ideas passed on from generation to generation. It includes tradition, values and belief.

Speaking on culture, he said it is values, beliefs, behavior and material objects that together form people's way of life. Today, our culture is influenced by westernization. Every profession has its own code of ethics. They are code of moral standards of conduct. Ethical behavior is That which is right or good and it is value driven.

Age influence our values. Age 1-7 parents, Age 8-13 teachers, hero; Age 14 -20 peers; Age 21 plus values are established and may be tested from time to time.

Speaking on, why values are needed? He said it builds our character, builds self-esteem, to exercise ethical judgment and social responsibility. Value & Fact- values are things we feel should or ought; it is a statement of personal belief. Fact is simply what it is, For example- most economical time to buy clothes. Value is quality, fact is quantity. Values are directions to one's life. It establishes relationship between individual and world. The spokes in ashoka chakra indicates universal and eternal values. They are stable, learnt, specific or general, part of our personality

He concluded by saying Indian constitution imbibes universal values. Justice, liberty, equality, fraternity. Human values are mind, heart and will which depicts knowing, loving and serving. It is not doing things right but doing right things.

The relationship and interaction between a national legal system and international law is complex and variable. National law may become international law when treaties permit national jurisdiction to supranational tribunals such as the European Court of Human Rights or the International Criminal Court. Treaties such as the Geneva Conventions may require national law to conform to treaty provisions. National laws or constitutions may also provide for the implementation or integration of international legal obligations into domestic law. It is a subject that centers on the study of law within a global context. From human rights to international commerce, international law covers a wide range of subjects. Essentially, laws define the way in which we live and interact with one another, making international law a fascinating subject. Lastly, he said that there are many opportunities available for a law student who studies International law and willing to practice international law. Practice of international law in an international organization can imply an advisory role or handling disputes. The job of an international lawyer can include negotiating and drafting treaties, interpret anti-corruption laws, handle conflicts related to intellectual property law or sovereign debt



Prof Sadananda, Lecturer in English, Writer & Critic, Mysuru addressing the participants spoke on Law & Language where he focused on the importance English Language in Legal Education and also in Legal Profession. The highly commendable insights of his lecture mentioned here. The meaning of advocate, which means advo-care and it, denotes to protect others. The lack of knowledge in English leads many confusions and judicial dilemmas in framing and delivering judgment. Nowadays the language of social media created plenty of adverse meaning, take for example CU. Here 'see you' denotes 'will see you' but the simplified social media version becomes a tool of trouble maker in writing an English words.

Now in contemporary context, the usage of text book readers becoming very low and they addicted to google searching. This leads to major damage in literary readings. Hence, the students of current generation need to read the newspapers like The Hindu and concentrating particularly about legal decisions.

Day 3



Prof K.S Suresh, CEO, JSS Law College, Mysuru spoke on "Opportunities in law". addressing the students he said for the law graduates, choosing a right career in law is an important task which they have to achieve in any manner. *"If you are a law graduate and you don't want to choose your career as a lawyer, then it's not the time to get worried about this"*. Litigation is a traditional option but not the only one. Due to this, it becomes a more critical situation for the student to choose either of becoming a lawyer or something else. Law is globally a challenging career which is a system of rules and regulations. But as a profession, it encompasses various fields. Students could go through in litigation. But this concept has changed now. They can also make their career in patent laws and corporate laws, etc. A law degree not only opens the career as a lawyer but also gives the option in various sectors such as corporate management, administration services, and legal services. For a law graduate, the traditional career path is practicing in a court. To become a lawyer graduates have to clear an exam which is conduct by Bar Council of India. It is held twice in every year. It is an open book exam which is based on analytical skills and basic knowledge of the law. Students must have a law degree from any recognized University of India. Candidates should be enrolled as an advocate under section 24 of Advocate Act, 1961. In practice there are two fields civil and criminal. A lawyer may specialize in a particular field such as the constitution, land laws, family law etc. Today, Internships have become an integral part of the law programme. Practical Knowledge is more beneficial than theoretical knowledge. If your interest is in litigation, it will be beneficial for to do the internship in different courts. You may send your CV to different lawyers or firms for an internship. It is difficult for the first time when you entered the courtroom or district court. Legal training provided where you come to know about legal proceedings of the cases, cross-examination etc. One can also prepare in legal drafting and so on. Doing Internships in vacation will make one practically responsible. Moot Court is an extracurricular activity which is conducted by every law colleges. Students participate in moots which involves legal drafting, oral arguments. Moot Court is very helpful for the students to become more comfortable with the


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arguments and expressing towards the Judges. Every year many National Moot Court Competitions is organized by various Universities in India. So whoever wants to make their career in litigation then the moot court is the great opportunity to shaping up. A career in the corporate sector is one of the great things. It plays an important role in drafting, vetting, negotiating contracts, monitoring compliances with legal rules and legal disputes. It is a study of the interaction between the shareholders, director, employees, creditors, community, and environment. A transactional lawyer is one who has knowledge of certain areas which can deal with Bankruptcy, Intellectual Property Rights, Contract Laws, Company Laws, Tax Laws and Securities Laws, etc. He is the legal advisor of the Organization who deals with all the legal matters. He is the one who works for the company and represents their entities. A corporate lawyer can also practice as a legal advisor, advocates, solicitors, etc privately. Practice in a law firm is also a better option. A law firm is a partnership between lawyers who have come together to offer their expertise works to clients under one name. Partners share their profits, liabilities and also engage other lawyers to work with them as associates. There are certain Legal positions in Law Firms like Arbitrator, Paralegal, Attorney, Case Manager, Jury Consultant, Legal Analyst, Legal Assistant, Legal Services Director, Law Firm Administrator etc. Civil Services is one of the great opportunity to serve the nation. Civil Servants have given the responsibility to promote social welfare. The career in Civil Services provides the individual with wide powers. The Union Public Services Commission is India's central recruitment agency. As per the Article 320 of the Indian Constitution, UPSC conduct the examinations for appointments to the services of the union. All India Service examination is conducted by UPSC which consists of Group 'A' and Group 'B' of central services. This can be a good Job Opportunities for law students after Graduation.

As we know UPSC is the service of public policy so rather than another individual, a law student has more capability to handle the service of public policy. A law student is the one who knows all legal rules of the country and laws related to the past and current issues. So the Civil Services are the best services which can be served by a law graduate.

Service in Judiciary is also one of the best option for any law student. The role of Judiciary is very important in India. Supreme Court is the apex court of India. Judiciary is the guardian of fundamental rights and ensures the constitutional provisions. The position of Judge is the highest and most respected in the judicial system of India. A Judge always works on new techniques and strategies for the development of the society. Most of the law students see themselves as a Judge in the future. It can be fulfilled if you have the ability to work hard for the nation. This can be a good Job Opportunities for law students after Graduation.


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He concluded by saying Legal Careers are competitive in nature. Work Experience makes the commitment to a law career. For achieving a successful law career, you must have the confidence to apply, seeking and acting upon the feedback.



Dr. Jagadeesh G.R, Former I/C Vice-Chancellor of KSLU, Hubballi. Principal, C.B.R. National Law College, Shimogga spoke on "Legal Education in India". Addressing the students he said Legal education in India generally refers to the education of lawyers before entry into practice. Legal education in India is offered at different levels by the traditional universities and the specialized law universities and schools only after completion of an undergraduate degree or as an integrated degree.

Legal Education in India is regulated by the Bar Council of India, a statutory body established under the section 4 of Advocates Act 1961. Any institution imparting legal education in India must be approved by the Bar Council of India. In India, a student can pursue a legal course only after completing an undergraduate course in any discipline. However, following the national law school model, one can study law as an integrated course of five years after passing the senior secondary examination.

In India, legal education has been traditionally offered as a three years graduate degree. However the structure has been changed since 1987. Law degrees in India are granted and conferred in terms of the Advocates Act, 1961, which is a law passed by the Parliament both on the aspect of legal education and also regulation of conduct of legal profession. Under the Act, the Bar Council of India is the supreme regulatory body to regulate the legal profession in India and also to ensure the compliance of the laws and maintenance of professional standards by the legal profession in the country.

To this regard, the Bar Council of India prescribes the minimum curriculum required to be taught in order for an institution to be eligible for the grant of a law degree. The Bar Council also carries on a period supervision of the institutions conferring the degree and evaluates their


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He explained that, the people may describe a spiritual experience as sacred or transcendent or simply a deep sense of aliveness and interconnectedness. Some may find that their spiritual life is intricately linked to their association with a church, temple, mosque, or synagogue. Others may pray or find comfort in a personal relationship with God or a higher power. Still others seek meaning through their connections to nature or art. Like your sense of purpose, your personal definition of spirituality may change throughout your life, adapting to your own experiences and relationships. While spirituality may incorporate elements of religion, it is generally a broader concept. Religion and spirituality are not the same thing, nor are they entirely distinct from one another.


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Finally Smt. Indumathi M J conveyed vote of thanks to all, who gathered for this occasion.


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Paper Cuttings



Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R) Mysuru
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru- 570 001

IQAC
Organizing

ORIENTATION PROGRAMME FOR 1st Year BA.,LL.B (5 Yrs.)

Inauguration

Smt. Vidya. K

Principal Sr Civil Judge & CJM
District Court, Mysuru.

Presiding

Sri. Gundappa Gowda

Hon'ble President
Vidyavardhaka Sangha @ , Mysuru

Guest of Honour

Er. P. Vishwanath

Hon'ble Secretary
Vidyavardhaka Sangha @ , Mysuru

Sri Shrishaila Ramannavar

Hon'ble Treasurer
Vidyavardhaka Sangha @ , Mysuru

Date: 15-11-2021

Time: 10.00AM

Venue : **Sri P.M. Chikkaboreiah Auditorium**

All are cordially invited

Dr. Deepu P
Principal

Prof K.B. Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

Sri Chanaiah T H
Co-ordinator

Staff, Student Council & Students


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PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Date: 15-11-2021 to 17-11-2021

Registration : 9.00 am

Inauguration : 10.00 am

Date	Sessions Details	Resource Persons	Timings
Day 1 15-11-2021	I Session	Prof. K S Suresh CEO JSS Law College, Mysuru	11:30am to 1:00am
Day 2 16-11-2021	II Session	Dr. Raveesh Professor and HOD Dept. of Psychiatry, K.R. Hospital, Mysuru	10:00am to 11:15am
	III Session	Dr. Raja Gopal Rtd., Professor of English	11:30am to 1.00pm
Day 3 17-11-2021	IV Session	Sri. H.V Srinath Senior Advocate Mysuru	10:00am to 11:15am
	V Session	Dr. Deepu P Principal Prof. K.B Vasudeva Director of Legal Studies	11:30am to 1.00pm


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**VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE,
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU**

**1st BA LL.B., 5 Yrs Course Orientation Programme Report
2021-2022**

From 15-11-2021 to 17-11-2021 three days orientation Programme was organized to 1st BA LL.B 5Yrs Course. On this occasion Principal Dr. Deepu P welcomed the guest and gathering. This programme was inaugurated by Smt. Vidya K, Principal Sr Civil Judge & CJM District Court, Mysuru. In her inaugural address Judge pointed out the role of legal Profession in the administration of Justice. The Lawyers are considered to be the center of the administration of justice. Lawyers are the one who are related to the parties, they listen to the party and collect all the relevant legal materials relating to the case and argue the case in court, thus helping the Judge to arrive at the correct and fair judgment.



In the modern world, everything is dynamic, whether it be the technological advancements or the social conditions, all the factors are constantly changing and evolving for good. Therefore, it is impossible that the way people work remains the same. Almost all the professions are diversifying and new profession cropping up,


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abroad or in another region. Often they borrow money from their traffickers in advance to pay for arranging the job, travel and accommodation. When they arrive they find that the work they applied for does not exist, or the conditions are completely different. But it's too late, their documents are often taken away and they are forced to work until their debt is paid off.



Prof. Rajgopal delivered a lecture on Personality development. In his speech said Personality development is gaining more and more importance because it enables people to create a good impression about themselves on others; it helps them to build and develop relationships, helps in your career growth and also helps to improve your financial needs. Personality Development quintessentially means enhancing and grooming one's outer and inner self to bring about a positive change to your life. Each individual has a distinct persona that can be developed, polished and refined. This process includes boosting one's confidence, improving communication and language speaking abilities, widening ones scope of knowledge, developing certain hobbies or skills, learning fine etiquettes and manners, adding style and grace to the way one looks, talks and walks and overall imbibing oneself with positivity, liveliness and peace. After all, personality development is nothing but a tool that helps you realize your capabilities and your strengths making you a stronger, a happier and a cheerful person.

Prof. Prahalad delivered a lecture on "how to improve Communication Skills". Communication skills are the abilities you use when giving and receiving different kinds of information. Some examples include communicating new ideas, feelings or even an update on your project. Communication skills involve listening, speaking, observing and empathizing. Communication skills allow you to understand and be understood by others. These can include but are not limited to effectively communicating ideas to others, actively listening in conversations, giving and receiving critical feedback and public speaking. Communication skills are the abilities you use when giving and receiving different kinds of information. Some examples include communicating new ideas, feelings or even an update on your project. Communication skills involve listening, speaking, observing and empathizing. It is also helpful to understand the differences in how to communicate through face-to-face interactions, phone conversations and digital communications like email and social media.

A Vote of Thanks was proposed by Sri T.H Chennaiah, Asst Professor, VVLC.


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teaching methodology and curriculum and having determined that the institution meets the required standards, recognizes the institution and the degree conferred by it.

Traditionally the degrees that were conferred carried the title of LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws) or B.L. The eligibility requirement for these degrees was that the applicants already have a Bachelor's degree in any subject from a recognized institution. Thereafter the LL.B. / B.L. course was for three years, upon the successful completion of which the applicant was granted either degree.

However upon the suggestion by the Law Commission of India and also given the prevailing cry for reform the Bar Council of India instituted upon an experiment in terms of establishing specialized law universities solely devoted to legal education and thus to raise the academic standards of legal profession in India. This decision was taken somewhere in 1985 and thereafter the first law University in India was set up in Bangalore which was named as the National Law School of India University. These law universities were meant to offer a multi-disciplinary and integrated approach to legal education. It was therefore for the first time that a law degree other than LL.B. or B.L. was granted in India. NLS offered a five years law course upon the successful completion of which an integrated degree with the title of B.A., LL.B. (Honours) would be granted. Thereafter other law universities were set up, all offering five years integrated law degree with different nomenclature. The next in line was National Law Institute University set up in Bhopal in 1997. It was followed by NALSAR University of law set up in 1998. The National Law University, Jodhpur offered for the first time in 2001 the integrated law degree of B.B.A, LL.B. (Honours) which was preceded by the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences offering the B.Sc., LL.B. (Honours) degree. KIIT Law School, Bhubaneswar became the first law school in India in 2007 to start integrated law in three different streams and honors specialization; i.e. BA/BBA/B.Sc. LLB (Honours).

However, despite these specialized law universities, the traditional three year degree continues to be offered in India by other institutions and is equally recognized as eligible qualifications for practicing law in India. Another essential difference that remains is that while the eligibility qualification for the three year law degree is that the applicant must already be a holder of a Bachelor's degree, for being eligible for the five years integrated law degree; the applicant must have successfully completed Class XII from recognized Boards of Education in India.

Both the holders of the three year degree and of the five year integrated degree are eligible for enrollment with the Bar Council of India upon the fulfillment of eligibility conditions and upon enrollment, may appear before any court in India. The University Grants Commission approved

one-year LLM courses in India on 6 September 2012 and the guideline for the same was notified in January, 2013. In most of the traditional universities, the admission is done on the basis of an admission test to the constituent law college or a common admission test for its affiliated colleges. Some traditional universities and affiliated colleges also admit students on the basis of merit in the preceding examination. He concluded his speech by wishing all the very best for students for choosing law.

The programme concluded with the valedictory address delivered by Smt Deepu .P, Principal, VVLC. She addressed the students and highlighted the importance of this orientation programme. She also explained about the course, examination and evaluation process. Code of conduct for students, discipline, activities to be involved during the course of study in college was highlighted


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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru
Organizing

ORIENTATION PROGRAMME FOR 1st Year BA.,LL.B (5 Yrs.)

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

15/11/2021 to 17/11/2021

1. Registration : 9.00 am
2. Inauguration : 10.00 am

Date	Session	Resource Person	Topic	Timings
Day 1 15/11/2021	I Session	Prof. K S Suresh CEO JSS Law College, Mysuru	Opportunities in legal Profession	11:30am to 1.00pm
Day 2 16/11/2021	II 1. Session2.	Dr. Raveesh B N Psychiatrist, Mysuru	Goal of Life	10:00am to 11:15am
	III Session	Dr. Raja Gopal Rtd., Professor English Dept.	English Communication Skill	11.30am to 1:00pm
Day 3 17/11/2021	IV Session	Sri. H.V Srinath Senior Advocate Mysuru.	Professional Ethics	10:30am to 11:30am
	V Session	Swami Shivakantananda Maharjji RIMSE Mysuru	Spirituality in Life	11.30am to 12:30am


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I Session

After inauguration I Session was started. Prof K.S Suresh CEO JSS Law College, Mysuru was the resource person. He spoke on the topic of Opportunities in Legal Profession. The resource person pointed out that, Law is an expansive sector with various opportunities. Depending on your interests and skills, you can pursue a unique career in this industry; one of the most career options in law is legal advisor. As a legal advisor, you'd be responsible for advising your client on legal issues, prevent litigation, and take care of contractual and regulatory problems.



Legal advisors have to negotiate with the other party to resolve disputes and analyze contracts for their organization. Organizations rely on legal advisors to prevent legal disputes. Legal advisors usually offer advice to the upper management of a company and work with them to resolve any legal disputes that arise.

As you can see, the legal sector offers various career opportunities. You should pick one of these careers according to your interests and aspirations. For example, if

● you're a creative person who loves to write then pursuing a career in legal journalism would be best for you. On the other hand, if you have strong interpersonal and oration skills, you can become a civil lawyer.



With so much variety available in the law sector, it can get quite daunting to choose one particular stream. Be sure to consider all the factors while making your selection so you can make an informed decision regarding your career.

Finally Prof M C Rajesh Conveyed vote of thanks to the gatherings for this occasion.


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II Technical Session

In the second day of the three days orientation programme for II Technical Session started by Dr. Raveesh, Professor & HOD, Dept. of Psychiatry K.R. Hospital, Mysuru on the topic of 'GOAL FOR LIFE'. The resource person Happiness begins from the moment you do something for others. Those who consistently help others, are happy, and do not come across any obstacles in their lives. Research indicates that they are less stressed and experience improved mental health. The purpose of life is to serve others. However, when doing so, you should not expect something in return; your intention should be to lessen other people's misery. "Service to others should be sincere and done from the heart; only then it is fruitful." Do any trees eat their own fruit? No. This teaches us that human beings should not only use their mind, body and speech for themselves, but also to serve others. When you do this, nature in turn will reward you. Your constant inner intent should be towards helping others. If you are unable to do so for any reason, you can also make sure that you do not hurt anyone. This is an indirect way to help those around you.

Goal of Life

healthy body + healthy mind = happy life

Dr. Raveesh H N
MBBS, MDGPysch, MRCPsych, M.F.Psych, LL.M.(PIL) PGDMLC(INSIST),
PGDMLC(Symposium), PGDMLC(UO, MRACKSOU),
DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOANALYSIS (UNIKOV), PhD(VU, Amsterdam)

**Professor & Head, Dept of Psychiatry, Mysore Medical
College & Research Institute, Mysore**
Former Director, Dharwad Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences (DIMSANS), Dharwad


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Resource person has given many comprehensive explanations for several reliable methods to fulfill the purpose of life of serving and helping others. However, eternal happiness can only be attained through Self-Realization.



Finally Dr. Boregowda Conveyed vote of thanks to the gatherings for this session.


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III Session

In the third session Dr. Rajgopal Rtd. Professor of English was the resource person. He spoke about the concept of "English Communication Skill" English is the language of our international communication in all areas, such as politics, science, media or art and it is often the language of entertainment as well as socialising. Having a good command of English helps us to have more opportunities in life, first of all, our career. Communication becomes effective when a communicator is effective enough to communicate competently, simply, clearly sincerely and dynamically. Communication is essential for close sympathetic relationships in a society and for transformation of men, material and thoughts from one place to another. This process involves initiation reception and response that serve as feedback. Hence, communication is interactive by nature.



Today the compulsions of learning English are no longer merely political but scientific and technological. And no longer is English language of Great Britain only; it is the language required by the world for greater understanding; it is the most international of languages. English has become a global language a connecting link, a


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IV Session

On third day in three days orientation programme started with the Session by Sri. Srinath A V Senior Advocate, Mysuru Court, on the topic of “ **Professional Ethics.**” Professional ethics encompasses an ethical code governing the conduct of persons engaged in the practice of law as well as persons engaged in the legal sector. All members of the legal profession have a paramount duty to the court and towards the administration of justice. This duty prevail over all other duties, especially in the circumstances where there may be a conflict of duties. It is important that legal practitioners conduct themselves with integrity, provide proper assistance to the court, and promote public confidence in the legal system. In carrying out their duties, they are required and expected to deal with other members of the legal profession with courtesy and integrity. Advocates, apart from being professionals, are also officers of the court and play a vital role in the administration of justice. Accordingly, the set of rules that govern their professional conduct arise out of the duties that they owe to the court, the client, their opponents and other advocates.


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V Technical Session

On the V Technical Session Swami Shivakanthnanda Maharajji was the resource person, Swamiji talked about on the topic of "Spirituality in Life." He pointed out Spirituality is a broad concept with room for many perspectives. In general, it includes a sense of connection to something bigger than us, and it typically involves a search for meaning in life. As such, it is a universal human experience something that touches us all.


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language of modern science and technologies, a language of latest sciences, like information technology and space science, a language of all competitive examinations-be they the state level, national level or international level. Whether we realize it or not we are now living in the world of information and communication technology.



The Resource person finally concludes the session with an group activities and interaction with students. Sri Prasanth T M conveyed vote of thanks to all.


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Finally Dr. Deepu P Principal conveyed vote of thanks to all.


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ಪುಟ 5 ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳತ್ತ ವಕೀಲರ ನಿರಾಸಕ್ತಿ: ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಬೇಸರ



ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅಭಿವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಕೆ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು.

ಮೈಸೂರು, ನ.15- ನಾನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶಳಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತೀರ್ಪು ನೀಡುವಾಗ ನನಗೆ ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಷ್ಟ್ರುಗಳು ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಾಠಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಿಜಿಎಂ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಕೆ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಇಂದಿಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷದ ಐವ ಎಲ್‌ಎಲ್‌ಬಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅಭಿವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ನನಗೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಪ್ಪಲ್ಲುತ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಮೇಷ್ಟ್ರುಗಳು ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ನನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಮೇಷ್ಟ್ರು ಅಪಘಾತಕ್ಕೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಿ ಕಣ್ಣು ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಂಡರೂ ಓಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಓಂದು ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚ್ಚಳಿಯದೆ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ನೀವೂ ಸಹ ಬರೀ ಪಠಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತರಾಗಬೇಡಿ. ಪಠ್ಯದ ಹೊರ ಬಂದು ಸಮಾಜದಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರೇ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಧನೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು. ನೀವು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಪಣ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ದುರ್ಬಲರಿಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗಿ, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ವಕೀಲರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶ್ರಮ ಪಡಬೇಕಿರುವ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳತ್ತ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರದೆ ಬರೀ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಕೆ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿವಿಮಾತು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡ ವಹಿಸಿದರೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಪಿ.ವಿ.ಶಶಿಧರ್, ವಿಜಾಂಚಿ ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ ರಾಮಣ್ಣವರ್, ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ್ ಡಾ.ಪಿ.ದೀಪು ಇತರರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರೂ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ.

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The inaugural session was ended by conveyed vote of thanks by Co-ordinator of the programme Sri. Chanaiah T H and hosted by Dr. Prakruthi A R



This inaugural session was witnessed by Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff, Media persons and the Fresher's.


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ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವಿನ್ಯಾಸ



ನಗರದ ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ 2021-22ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮೊದಲ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಿ.ಎ., ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

■ ವಿಳ ಸುತ್ತಿಲೋಕ ಮೈಸೂರು

ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಬೇಡಿ, ಪಠ್ಯದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸಮಾಜದಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಜದ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣು-ಕಿವಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಸಿಜೆಎಮ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಓರಿಯ ಸಿಎಲ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಕೆ.ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ 2021-22ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮೊದಲ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಿ.ಎ., ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅಭಿವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಡೆದ ಅವರು, ನನಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ತು ಗುರುಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದಿನಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಪಠ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯದ ಹೊರಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ನಾನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶನಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತೀರ್ಪು ನೀಡುವಾಗಲೂ ನನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವುದು ನನಗೆ ನೆಚ್ಚಿನವಾಗಿ ಪಾಠ

ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಷ್ಟ್ರುಗಳೇ ಹೊರತು ನನ್ನ ತರಗತಿಯ ಪಠ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲೆಂದರು.

ನನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಮೇಷ್ಟ್ರು ಅಪಘಾತಕ್ಕೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಿ ಕಣ್ಣು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಸ್ವೈಯಂ ಕಲೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳಿ ತರಗತಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಇವತ್ತಿಗೂ ನನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚಿಯದೆ ಉಳಿದ ಇಂಥ ಗುರುಗಳೇ ನನ್ನ ದಾರಿದೀವ. ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಓದು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಬೇಡುವ ಸಿಎಲ್ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಗಳತ್ತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರಬೇಡಿ ಬಂಜೆ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಪಿ.ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್, ವಿಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಕ್ರೋಡ ಮುಂಗ್ಲೆನವರ್, ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಾದ ಡಾ.ಪಿ.ರೇ.ಟಿ.ಎಲ್.ಬೆನ್ನಯ್ಯ, ಡಾ.ಎ.ಆರ್.ವ್ಯಕ್ತೇಶ್ವರರು.


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opening up new opportunities for today's youngsters. Among these is one of the oldest professions known to mankind, the legal profession. It is also one of the most important professions for the administration of justice and to maintain a balance between the legislature and the common people. It has been emphasized many times that, "A well-organized system of judicial administration proposes a properly equipped and proficient Bar." This profession, like all others, has not remained unaffected from the social, economic and political changes across the world. In India, the changes in the Legal Education System have revolutionized the Legal Profession and will have far reaching consequences.




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This programme was presided by Sri. Gundappa Gowda Hon'ble President, Vidyavardhaka Sangha®, Mysuru. In his presidential address he inspired to law students to pursue law course. He told if you're like most law students, you'll soon find yourself questioning your decision to become a lawyer and wondering whether you would have been better off disconnecting from the public power grid and building a tiny home on the Kerguelen Islands instead. He also explained about importance of moral education. In every enduring community has a moral code and it is the responsibility and the concern of its adults to instill this code in the hearts and minds of its young. Since the advent of schooling, adults have expected the schools to contribute positively to the moral education of students. When the first common schools were founded in the New World, moral education was the prime concern.

On this occasion Hon'ble Secretary Sri. Er.P Vishanath and hon'ble Treasure Sri. Shrishaila Ramannavar were present as the Guest Honour.




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Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R), Mysuru
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru



Organising

**Orientation Programme
for 3 Years LL.B / 5 years B.A., LL.B Freshers**

From
28th to 30th November 2022

Inauguration

Sri M. L. Raghunath
Principal District and Sessions Judge
District Court, Mysore

Presiding

Sri. Gundappa Gowda
Hon'ble President, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R), Mysuru

Guest of Honour

Er. P. Vishwanath
Hon'ble Secretary, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R), Mysuru

Sri. Shreeshyla Ramannavar

Hon'ble Treasurer, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R), Mysuru

Venue : Sri P.M. Chikkaboraiiah Hall
28.11.2022 | Time : 10.00 am

All are Cordially Invited

Dr. Deepu P.
Principal

Prof. K. B. Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

Sri. H. S. Shiva Kumar
Co-ordinator

Management, Teaching, Non-Teaching Staff & Students

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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU.

Date: 28-11-2022

A brief Report of the orientation programme.

A three-day Orientation programme from 28-11-2022 to 30-11-2022 was conducted for first year LLB and BA, LLB students. This program was conducted on 28-11-2022 at ten o'clock in the morning by Shri. M.L. Raghunath, Principal District and Sessions Judge, District Court, Mysore in his inaugural address said that every law student should learn the law with diligence and hard work and communicate the law thus learned to the common people. Law students should focus on learning English language, he said. The guest of honor in this program was Sri. P. Vishwanath, Honorary Secretary, Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Mysore and Sri. Srishaila Ramannavar, Honorary Treasurer, Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Mysore participated. This program was presided over by Mr. Gundappa Gowda, President, Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Mysore and delivered the presidential speech. In recent times, there is no professional loyalty and honesty. Mahatma Gandhi rejected the invitation of the vision of truth even though he had the opportunity to earn thousands of rupees for arguing in favor of fraud while practicing law in South Africa. But in recent times money is given more importance and humanity has become a mirage and he said that law students should not value money and be loyal to justice. In this program Mrs. Sreedevikrishna, Assistant Professor, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysore presented the program and dignitaries. Mrs. P. Deepu, Principal, Vidyawardaka Law College, Mysore welcomed the dignitaries and at the end of the program Sri. H.S. Sivakumara, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysore, concluded the inaugural program with Vote of thanks.

In the first session after the inaugural program was concluded, Mr. Bami V Shanai spoke on consumer rights. In the same session Prof. K.S Suresh, Chief Executive Officer, JSS Law College, Mysore spoke on Career Opportunities in Law. On the same day, in the second session, Dr. Ravish, Psychiatrist, Department of Psychiatry, K.R. Hospital, he spoke on the subject of mind over the matter. In the third session Dr. P. Deepu, Principal, Vidyawardaka Law College, Mysore gave a thorough explanation of the college. Date: 29-11-2022 Mainly two events were held. All the first year law students were divided into two groups and one group of ninety students was sent to Kuntibetta for trucking. Ninety other students participated in the program held in the college hall. In the first session of this day Dr. Rajagopal talked about communication skills. In the second session Mr. M. Nagaraju, Advocate, Mysore spoke on the subject of Trial of Civil suits. In the last session of the day Mr. Anne Gowda, Advocate spoke about personality development.


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Date: 30-11-2022 on the last day one group went to Kunti Hill for trucking while another group participated in a program held in the college. In the first session of this day Dr. Rajagopal talked about communication skills. In the second session Mr. Dharmendra, Advocate, Mysore spoke on the topic of trial of criminal cases. In the third session of the day Mr. KB Vasudeva, Director, Department of Legal Studies, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysore spoke on the subject of Professional Ethics. In the final session, the three-day Orientation program was concluded by conducting activities for the students.



ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಮ್.ಎಲ್. ರಘುನಾಥ್, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾದೀಶರು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. Mr. M.L. Raghunath, Principal District and Sessions Judge, District Court, Mysore inaugurated the programme



ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಮ್.ಎಲ್. ರಘುನಾಥ್, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾದೀಶರು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

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Mr. M.L. Raghunath, Principal District and Sessions Judge, District Court, Mysore addressing the students.

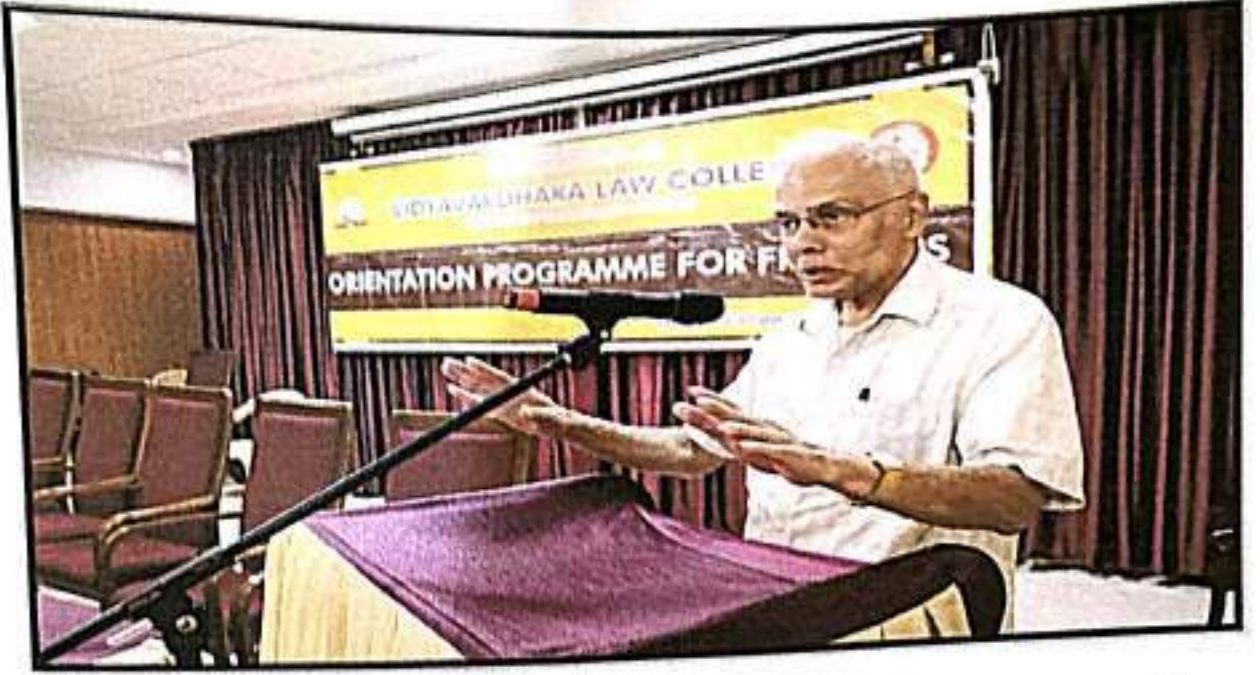


First year LL, B student asking question to the resource person.



ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡ ರವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘೋಷಿಸಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. Mr. Gundappa Gowda, President of the Vidyavardhak Sangh, addressing the program.


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ಬಾಮಿ ವಿ. ಶಾನ್ಯ ರವರು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. Bami v. Shanai talking about consumer rights.



ಪ್ರೊ. ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ಸುರೇಶ್ ರವರು ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. Prof. K.S. Suresh talks about career opportunities in law.


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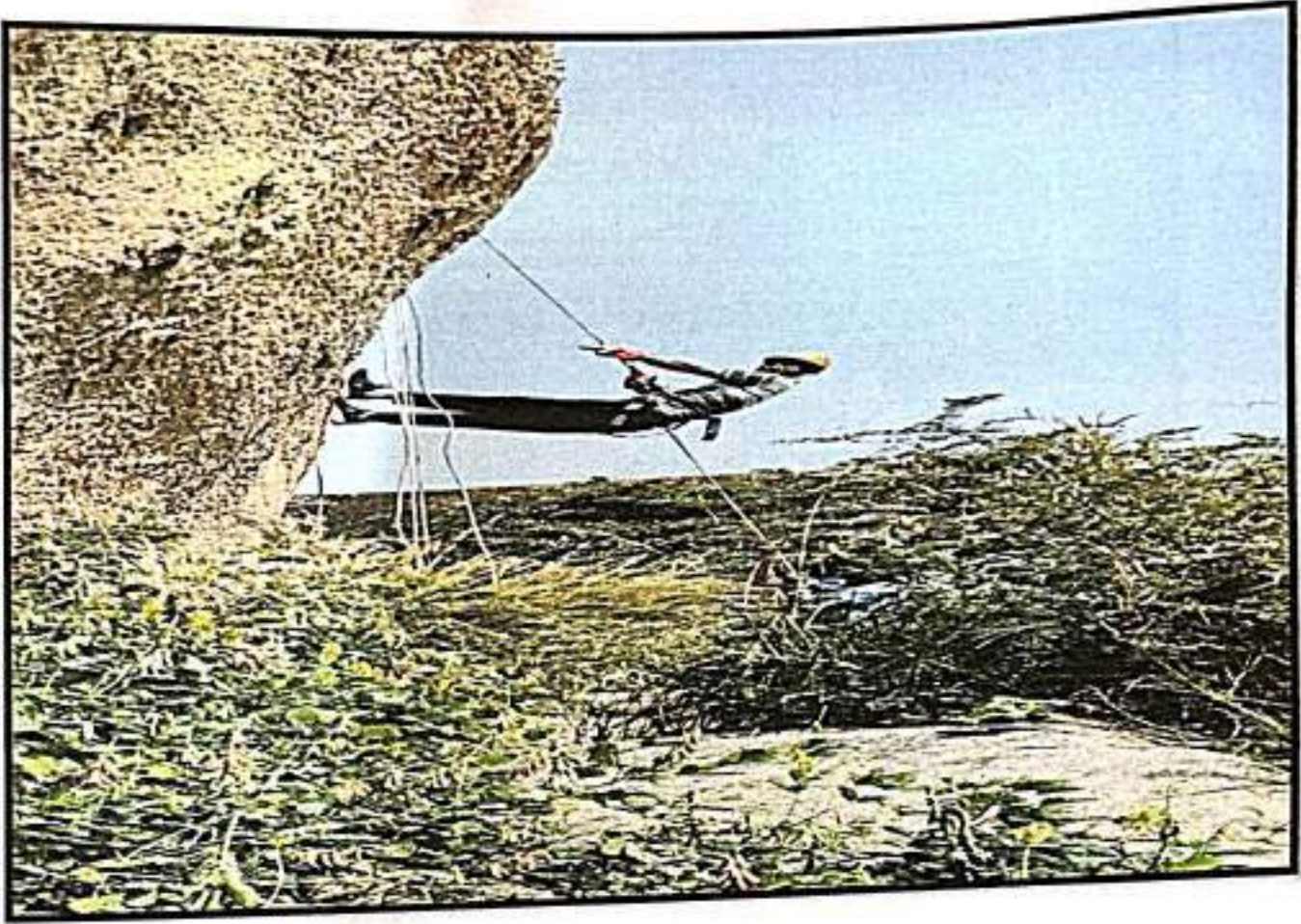


ಡಾ. ರವಿಶ್ ರವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವುದು. Dr. Ravish is engaged in discussion with the students.



ಡಾ. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಪಿ. ದೀಪ್ತ, ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು, ವಿ.ವಿ. ಶಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. Dr. Smt. P. Deepu, Principal, V.V. Law College, Mysore giving an explanation about the college.


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ಕುಂತಿಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಸುಮಾರು ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಮೀಟರ್ ಎತ್ತರದ ಇಳಿಜಾರು ಬಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ರೋಪಿನ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ ರವರು ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಂದು ದೃಶ್ಯ. sri. H.S. Shivakumara, Asst. Prof. Vidyavardhaka Law college, Mysuru is landing through rope.


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ಡಾ. ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲ್ ರವರು ಸಂವಹನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. Dr. Rajagopal talking about communication skills



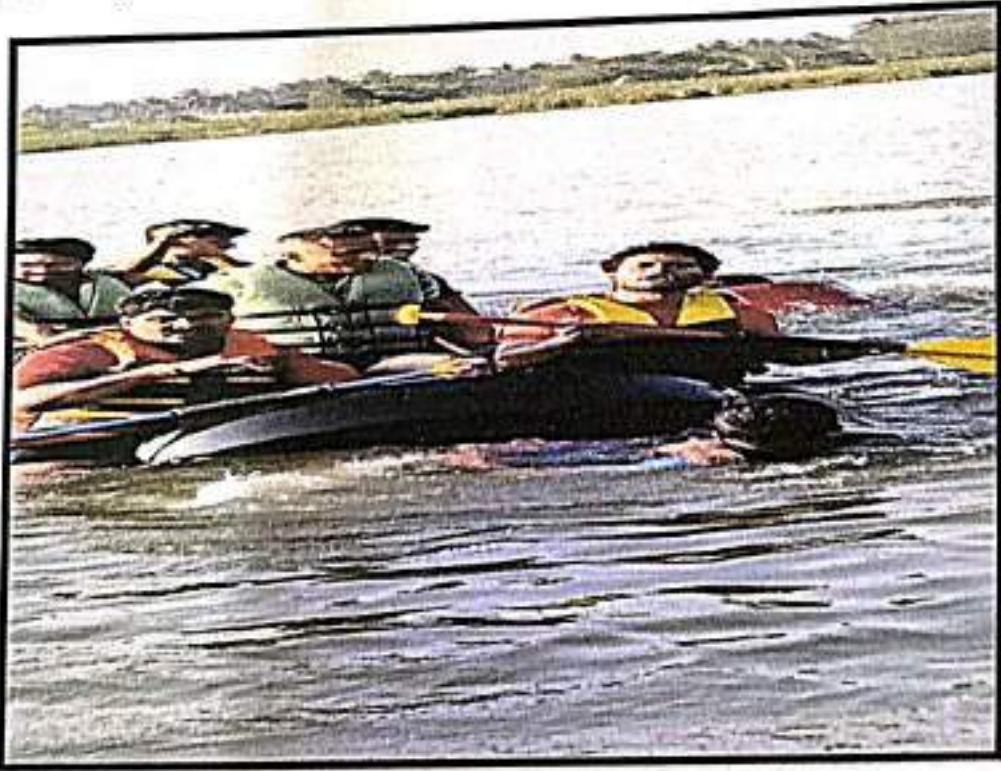
ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ನಾಗರಾಜು, ವಕೀಲರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಮೊಕದ್ದೊಮ್ಮೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. Sri. M. Nagaraju, Advocate, Mysore is speaking on

Trial of Civil Suits.

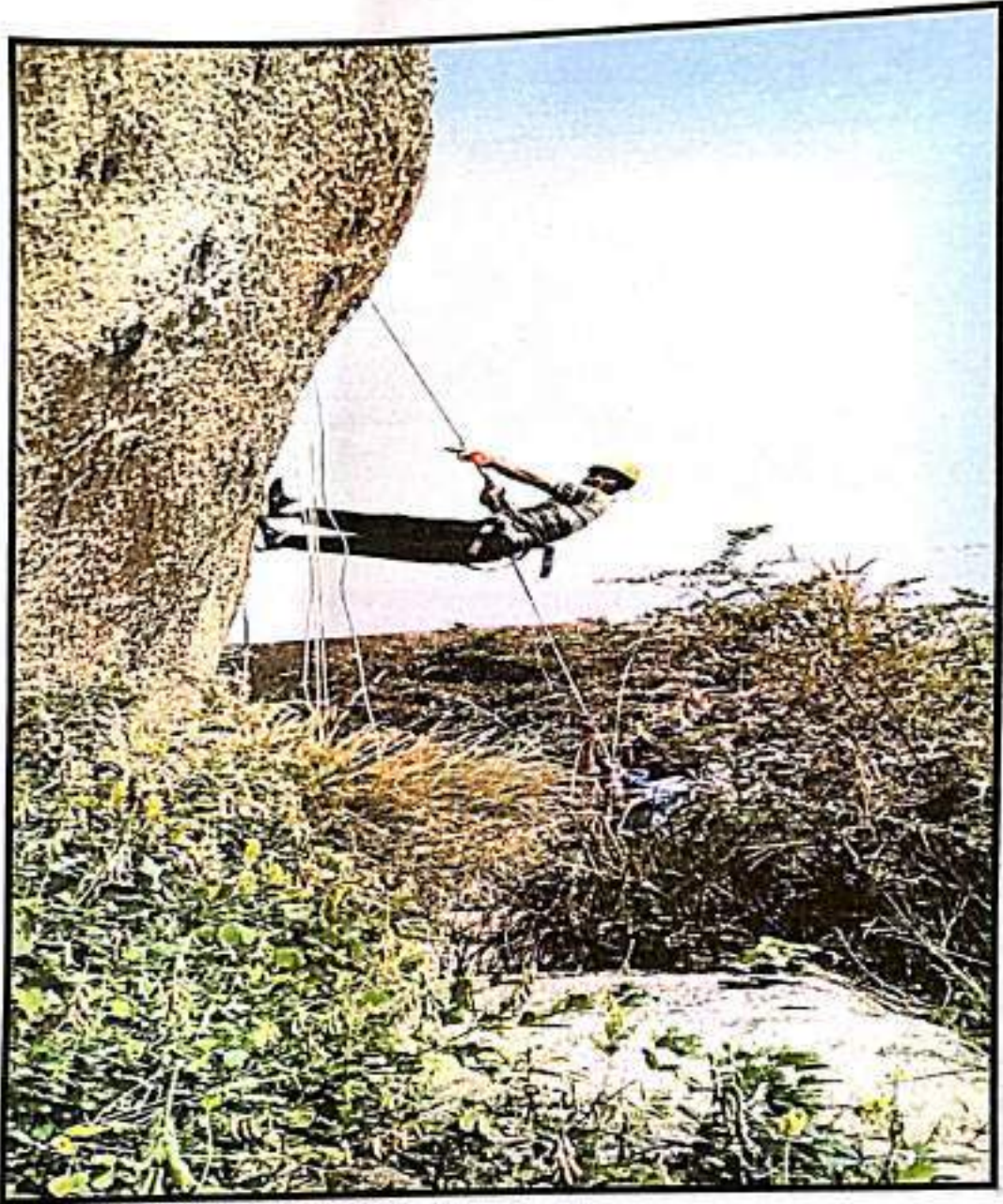

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Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001



ಶ್ರೀ ಅನ್ನೇಗೌಡ ರವರನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಎ.ಆರ್. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು.
 Dr. A.R Prakruthi, Asst. Professor, Vidyavardhaka law, College, Mysuru welcomes the
 guist, Sri. Annegowda.



ಕುಂತಿಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಟ್ರಕ್ಕಿಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬೋಟಿಂಗ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವುದು. Students are engaged
 in boating at trucking in Kuntibetta.



ಕುಂತಿಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಸುಮಾರು ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಮೀಟರ್ ಎತ್ತರದ ಇಳಿಜಾರು ಬಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ರೋಪಿನ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ ರವರು ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಂದು ದೃಶ್ಯ.


- PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001



ಕುಂತಿಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಟ್ರಕ್ಕಿಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಡಾ. ಪಿ. ದೀಪು, ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು, ವಿ.ವಿ. ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು. Dr. P. Deepu, principal, V.V. Law College, Mysore. along with the students in trucking in Kuntibetta.



ನ್ಯಾಷಿನಲ್ ಅಡ್ವೆಂಚರ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಷನ್ ನ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರುಕ್ಮಿಣಿ ಚಂದ್ರನ್ ರವರು ಟ್ರಕ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಂದು ದೃಶ್ಯ. A scene where Mrs. Rukmini Chandran, Director of National Adventure Foundation, gives advice and instruction on the way to do trekking.



**K. L. E. LAW ACADEMY'S
NATIONAL LAW FEST - 2019**



Certificate

This is certify that Mr./Ms Harish Kumar S. of
Vidyavardhak Law college, Mysore has participated in K. L. E. Law Academy's
National Law Fest -2019 held on 22nd, 23rd & 24th March, 2019 at B.V. Bellad Law College, Belagavi.


Principal
Vidyavardhak Law College
Mysore - 570 001

Dr. B. Prasimha
Principal
B.V. Bellad Law College, Belagavi.

Dr. J. M. Mallikarjuniah
Director
K.L.E.'s Law Academy, Belagavi.


Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. M. Shyam Prasad
Judge
High Court of Karnataka.



VIVEKANANDA LAW COLLEGE PUTTUR, DAKSHINA KANNADA, KARNATAKA

UNIT OF VIVEKANANDA VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA PUTTUR (R) / AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBLALI
RECOGNISED BY THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

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PRESBYS



FIRST ALL INDIA
MOOT COURT
COMPETITION 2019

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

This certificate is proudly presented to..... **Hatish Kumar S**..... having secured
of **Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysore**..... for his/her roles as..... **Speaker -1**.....
the rank of **Quarter-Finalist** in this competition held on February 22nd - 24th 2019

Dr. B.K. RAVINDRA

Director of Legal Studies
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur

Sri RAJENDRA PRASAD A.

Principal In-charge
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur

SHI VIJAYA NARAYANA K.M.

Correspondent
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur

PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law College,
Mysore - 570 001

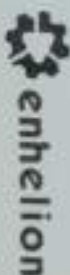


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LAW, PUTTUR

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Mysore - 570 001
CHAMARA

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VAIRUNTA BALIGA COLLEGE OF LAW

(A Unit of Dr. T.M.A. Pai Foundation, Manipal)
KUNJIBETTU, UDUPI - 576 102

Advocate P Shivaji Shetty Memorial
Fourth National Moot Court Competition - 2019

Participant's Name: SHRIVYH SAGAR

Institution: VODYAVADAKKI LAW COLLEGE, MYSORE

Rank: FIRST in Judgment writing legal year and Moot court competition

Signature of the Authority

[Handwritten Signature]
Principal
Vairunta Baliga College of Law

[Handwritten Signature]
P. Shivaji Shetty

PRINCIPAL
Vairunta Baliga Law College
Mysore - 576 001



VAIKUNTA BALIGA COLLEGE OF LAW


(A Unit of Dr. T.M.A. Pai Foundation, Manipal)
KUNJIBETTU, UDUPI - 576 102

This is to certify that Mr/Ms. VARSHINI . K.
representing VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE has participated

in the 1st Annual Conference of the Faculty of Law held from 5th to 7th April 2019.


Faculty Co-ordinator
M.A. Law Faculty
Vaidyanatha Baijga College of Law, Udupi

Prof. (Dr) Prakash Kanive
Principal
Vaidyanatha Baijga College of Law, Udupi


PRINCIPAL
Vidya vardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
ನವನಗರ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ
ಸ್ವಾತಿ 'ಎ' ಶ್ರೇಣಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

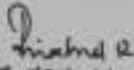
ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಏಕನೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡ
ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ-೨೦೧೯

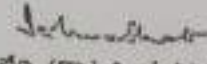
ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಕುಮಾರ/ಕುಮಾರಿ/... ಕೆ.ಸುಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಎ. ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್. ... ಇವರು

ಲಭ್ಯರಾದುದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಉತ್ತಮವಿಧಾನ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ

ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೨೩ ಮತ್ತು ೨೪ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ೨೦೧೯ ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಏಕನೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.


ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ರಮೇಶ್ ಬಾಬು
ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು


ಶ್ರೀ. (ಡಾ.) ಕೆ. ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಬಾಬು
ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು


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Mysore - 570 001



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

ನವನಗರ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ

ಬ್ಯಾಚ್ 'ಎ' ಶ್ರೀನಿಧಿ ದಾಖಲೆ

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಏಕನೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ - ೨೦೧೬

ಶ್ರೀಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಕುಮಾರ _____ ದೇವಾನಂದ್ ಶರ ಇವರು

ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಓದುತ್ತಿರುವುದು, ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು

ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೨೩ ಮತ್ತು ೨೪ ನವೆಂಬರ್ ೨೦೧೬ ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಆರನೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಗ್ರವಹನಿ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಕುರುಷ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Prakash
ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್ ದಾವಿಡ್ ರವರು
ಕುರುಷರು

Prakash
PRINCE PAL
Midyaradhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 004

Prakash
ಪ್ರೊ (ಪಾ) ಹಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯ
ಕುರುಷರು



ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ. ಲಾ ಆಕಾಡೆಮಿ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ತ್ಯತೀಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ - 2k19

ಆತಿಥ್ಯ : ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಪರಿಶೋಧಕರು, ಬೆಳ್ಳೂಡಿ.

ಶನಿವಾರ, ದಿ. 06 ಮತ್ತು ರವಿವಾರ, ದಿ. 07ನೇ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2019

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ನಾಮ / ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ **ಬೇಬಿ ಕೀರ್ತನ ಕೆ.ಪಿ.**

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಪರಿಶೋಧಕರು , ಮೈಸೂರು

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Mysore Law College
Mysore - 570 001

ಶನಿವಾರದಿಂದ ರವಿವಾರದ 06 ಮತ್ತು 07ನೇ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2019 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ **ತ್ಯತೀಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ**ಯಲ್ಲಿ **ಕಂಠೋತ್ತರ**ನಾಗಿ **ಘನಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ** ಪಡೆದುದನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ದೀಪಾ

ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
ಬೆಳ್ಳೂಡಿ
ಮೈಸೂರು

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ
ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
ಬೆಳ್ಳೂಡಿ
ಮೈಸೂರು

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ದೀಪಾ
ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
ಬೆಳ್ಳೂಡಿ
ಮೈಸೂರು



VIVEKANANDA VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA PUTTUR (R)
&
VIVEKANANDA LAW COLLEGE



Unit of Vivekananda Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Puttur (R) / Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi
Recognised by The Bar Council of India, New Delhi



ALL INDIA
MOOT COURT
COMPETITION 2020

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

This Certificate is proudly to Vidya Vardhaka Law College, Mysore for having sent
their team to Participate in this competition
held on February 21st, 22nd & 23rd, 2020.

Dr. B. K. Ravindra
Director of Legal Studies
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur

Smt. Akshatha A.P.
Principal
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur

PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001

Sri Vijayanarayana K.M.
Correspondent
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur



VIVEKANANDA VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA PUTTUR (R) & VIVEKANANDA LAW COLLEGE



Unit of Vivekananda Vidyavardhaka Sangha Puttur (R) / Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi
Recognised by The Bar Council of India, New Delhi



ALL INDIA MOOT COURT COMPETITION 2020




PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law Coll.,
Mysore - 570 001

This certificate is proudly presented to

Mohammed Ameen

of Vidyavardhaka Law college, Mysuru for his / her role as

Researcher

secured the rank of

Best Researcher - II

in the competition held on 1 February 21, 2020 at 11:00 AM



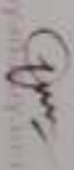
Director of Legal Studies

Vivekananda Law College, Puttur

Akshatha A.P.

Sanjiv Akshatha A.P.
Principal

Vivekananda Law College, Puttur


Sanjiv Akshatha A.P.
Correspondence

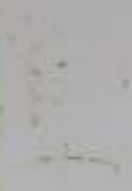
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur

The Legal Insider
1st National Memorial Writing Competition

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

Shravya Sagar

a student of Vidyavardhak Law College, Mysore
for imparting insights, showing research skills and participating in
the 1st National Memorial Writing Competition, 2020.



SIDHANTA SARKAR



ADITI NARAIN



PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhak Law College
Mysore - 570 001



CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that

SHRAVYA SAGAR

of _____
Vidya vardhak Law College, Mysore _____
has participated in the

**in the 1st National Judgement Writing
Competition organized by Moot Court Committee
held on January 9, 2021**

Mr. Ananyo Mitra
Assistant Professor
Faculty In-Charge
Moot Court Committee
IFIM Law School


PRINCIPAL
Vidya vardhak Law College
Mysore - 570 001

Prof. Shaguftha Anjum
Principal In-Charge
IFIM Law School

B.M.S EDUCATIONAL TRUST




B.M.S COLLEGE OF LAW




'B.M. SREENIVASAIHAH MEMORIAL 6TH NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION-2021'
(VIRTUAL)

Certificate of Participation


This is to certify that Mr./Mrs. VARSHINI M. of VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE, MYSORE has Participated in the "B.M. Sreenivasaiha Memorial 6th National Moot Court Competition-2021" Organised by B.M.S College of law, Bangalore from 08 to 11 July, 2021.


Sri. Harish Lambani

Coordinator


Dr. Gayathri Bai S

Coordinator


Dr. Anitha D'Souza

Principal


PRINCIPAL

Vidya Vardhaka Law College
Bangalore - 2021



KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

Karnataka State Law University's Law School

Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC

Navanagar, Hubballi - 580 025

8th INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION-2022

20th and 21st August 2022

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr/Ms.*Sajin S.*.....of

.....*Vidyavardhaka Law College Mysuru*.....has

participated as *Speaker/Researcher* in the 8th International Law Moot Court Competition-2022 organised by the Karnataka

State Law University, Hubballi.

Muhammed Zubair N. Kas

Registrar

Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi

PRINCIPAL

Vidyavardhaka Law College

Mysore - 570 001

Prof. (Dr) Ramesh R. Bharamgoudar

Hon'ble Vice Chancellor (Actg.)

Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi



Rashtrveya Sikshana Samithi Trust[®]

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45/1, 22nd Cross, III Block, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560011.

Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. Anusha Fathema of
Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru has
participated in the 1st All India Moot Court Competition, 2023
organised by RV Institute of Legal Studies from 24th to 26th

February 2023.

Ms. Bhavana C
Faculty Convener
RVILS Moot Court Academy

Prof. (Dr.) Anjina Reddy KR
Principal
RV Institute of Legal Studies

Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru

Go, change the world



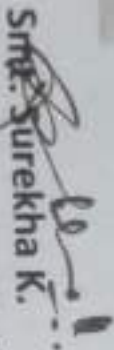
VAIKUNTA BALIGA COLLEGE OF LAW

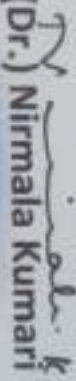
(A Unit of Dr. T.M.A. Pai Foundation, Manipal)
KUNJIBETTU, UDUPI-576 102
Re-accredited by NAAC with 'B+' Grade


ADVOCATE P. SHIVAJI SHETTY MEMORIAL SEVENTH NATIONAL MOOT COURT
COMPETITION-2023

Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that Ms. VIBHALI S. RAU of VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE, MYSURU has
PARTICIPATED in ADVOCATE P. SHIVAJI SHETTY MEMORIAL SEVENTH NATIONAL MOOT COURT
COMPETITION held from 26th to 28th May, 2023 at Vaikunta Balliga College of Law, Udupi.


Smt. Surekha K.
Co-ordinator, Moot Court Society


Prof. (Dr.) Nirmala Kumari K.
Director, Legal Studies


Prof. Raghunath K.S.
Principal



UNIVERSITY LAW COLLEGE

SOCIETY OF MOOTERS




CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

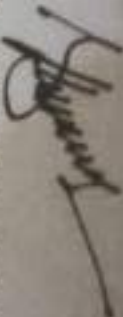
This certificate is presented to:

Vikas K

For participating in the
XXVII ALL INDIA MOOT COURT COMPETITION
held on 9, 10 & 11 June 2023


SHIVAPRAKASH M.P.
President,
Society of Mooters


PROF. DR. V. SUDESH
Chairman,
Dept. of Studies in Law


PROF. DR. SURESH V. NADAGOUDAR
Principal and Dean,
University Law College

EXCLUSIVE KNOWLEDGE PARTNER

EBC

SCC
ONLINE

PRINCIPAL

University Law College

Vidyaveerendra Law College
Mysore - 570 001



SOUNDARYA
COLLEGE OF
LAW

APPLICATED TO B.ALL. (HONORABLE) APPROVED BY BCI, NEW DELHI

THE MOOT COURT SOCIETY OF
SOUNDARYA COLLEGE OF LAW

Certificate of Participation

This is to Certify that

PREETHI NARESH KUMAR

from VIDHYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE, MYSURU has participated in the PRELIMINARY
round of the 1st National Level Moot Court Competition 2023 organized by Soundarya College
of Law, Bengaluru held from 26th to 28th July 2023.

B.P.H

Principal

Soundarya College of Law
Soundaryanagar, Siddahalli,
Nagasandra Post, Bengaluru-73

Dr. B. P Mahesha

Principal, SCL



PRINCIPAL

Vidhyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru - 570 001

Sri. Keerthan Kumar M

CEO, SET

1st National Level

Moot Court Competition -2023



Seshadripuram Educational Trust

SESHADRIPURAM LAW COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi and Recognised by Government of Karnataka and Approved by Bar Council of India, New Delhi)
No. 1, Govinda Rao Street, 1st Main, Seshadripuram, Bengaluru - 560 020



Mooters Ensemble

Certificate

OF EXCELLENCE

PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001

This is to certify that **VARUN RAJ R** of

Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysore

has been adjudged the **BEST RESEARCHER** in the

5th National Level Moot Court Competition 2022-23 held on 5th, 6th and 22nd July 2023.

Dr. Wooday R. Krishna
Honorary General Secretary

K. Krishnaswamy
Chairman, Governing Council

Dr. Pramodha B. S.
Principal

Dr. Roopa R.
Faculty Co-ordinator

PRINCIPAL

Vidyavardhaka Law College

Mysore - 570 001

SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA LAW COLLEGE
CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN LAW
MANGALURU-575003



LEX ULTIMA 2022
NATIONAL LEVEL LAW FEST



CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

This is to certify that Mr/Ms

Gowaravashree N.


of


Vidhyavardhaka Law College has participated in Client Counseling


held from 12th to 14th August 2022 at Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Law College,

Mangaluru and has secured

First. place.


Dr. Chandralekha V
Staff Convener


PRASAD
Vidhyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001


Dr. Thyaranath
Principal/Chairman



SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA LAW COLLEGE

CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH IN LAW

MANGALURU - 575003

(Recognised by the Bar Council of India, Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Managed by : SDM Educational Society Ujire.

President: Dr. DVEERENDRA HEGGADE



Certificate of Merit

This certificate is awarded to Gowaravashree . N
of Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru for winning I place
in All in All Advocacy at LEX ULTIMA 2023, A National Level Law Fest,
organised by SDM Law College, Mangaluru, from 11th of August to 13th of August 2023



[Signature]
DR. RESHMA
Staff Convener



[Signature]
DR. THARANATHA
Principal

SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA LAW COLLEGE

CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH IN LAW

MANGALURU - 575003

(Recognised by the Bar Council of India, Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Managed by : SDM Educational Society, Ujire.

President: Dr. DVEERENDRA HEGGADE





Certificate of Merit

This certificate is awarded to Gokul H R

of Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru for winning I place
in All in All Advocacy at I EX ULTIMA 2023, A National Level Law Fest,

organised by SDM Law College, Mangaluru, from 11th of August to 13th of August 2023


PRINCIPAL
Vidyaardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001


DR. RESHMA
Staff Convener




DR. THARANATHA
Principal



KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

Karnataka State Law University's Law School

Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC
Navanagar, Hubballi - 580 025

8th INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION-2022
20th and 21st August 2022



This is to certify that Mr/Ms. *Maheshwari M.*.....of
Vidya vardhaka Law College Mysuru.....has
participated and Secured **Best Lady-Advocate Award** in the 8th International Law Moot Court Competition-2022 organised
by the Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi.


Registrar
Mohammed Zubair N. KAS
Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi


PRINCIPAL
Vidya vardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001


Prof. (Dr) Rakhi R. Bharamgoudar
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor (Acad.)
Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

ನವನಗರ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ

ನ್ಯಾಡ್ 'ಎ' ರೇಡ್ ಮಾರ್ನಿಂಗ್

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ 10ನೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ - 2023

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ/ಶ್ರೀ/ಕುಮಾರಿ.....ಶೀಲಾ.....ಶೇಖರು.....ಸಿ.ಟಿ.

ಇವರು

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.....ಕುಸುಮಾ.....ಮಾತಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ.....ಮೈಸೂರು

ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 25 ಮತ್ತು 26 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2023 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ 10ನೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದ ಮಂಡಿಸುವ
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ/ನಿ ಸೂಚಕಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಯೋಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮಹದ್ವಂದಿತ್ಯುಗಳಾದ ವಿಸ್ತಾರಣೆ
ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು

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Mysore - 570 001

ಪ್ರಾ. (ಪಾ.) ನಿ. ಭಾರವರಾಜು
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು



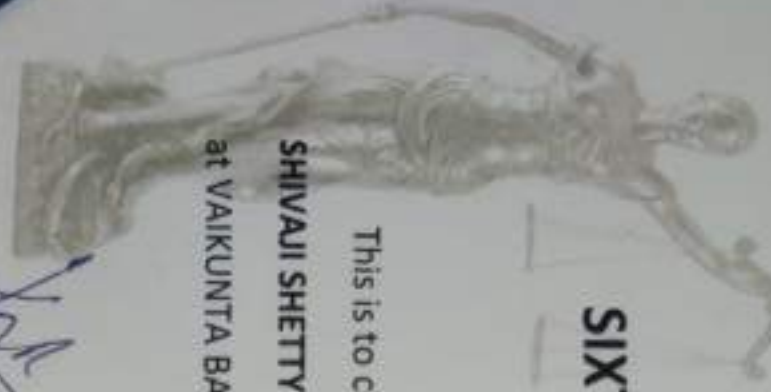
VAIKUNTA BALIGA COLLEGE OF LAW


(A Unit of Dr. T.M.A. Pai Foundation, Manipal)
KUNJIBETTU, UDUPI-576 102

ADVOCATE P. SHIVAJI SHETTY MEMORIAL SIXTH NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION-2022

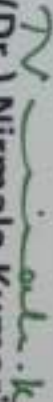
Certificate Of Merit

This is to certify that VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE, MYSURU has participated in the ADVOCATE P. SHIVAJI SHETTY MEMORIAL SIXTH NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION held from 7th to 9th April 2022 at VAIKUNTA BALIGA COLLEGE OF LAW, UDUPI and secured the SECOND PRIZE.




Sri. Raghurath K.S.
Co-ordinator
Moot Court Society


PRINCIPAL
Vidya vardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001


Prof. (Dr.) Nirmala Kumari K.
Principal



UNIT OF VIVEKANANDA VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA PUTTUR (R) / AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBLALI
RECOGNISED BY THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

rostrum
legal.com

PRESENTS



FIRST ALL INDIA
MOOT COURT
COMPETITION 2019

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

This certificate is proudly presented to... *Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru*
for having sent thier team to **Participate** in this competition held on February 22nd - 24th 2019

M. Ravindra
Dr. B.K. RAVINDRA

Director of Legal Studies
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur

Rajendra Prasad A.
Sri RAJENDRA PRASAD A.

Principal In-charge
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur

Sri Vyaya Marayana K.M.
Sri VIYAYA MARAYANA K.M.

Correspondent
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur



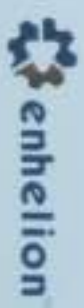
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TITLE SPONSORS:



SRI KESHAVA KUMARA S.
KAVU, PUTTUR

KNOWLEDGE PARTNER:



PRINCIPAL



EVENT PARTNERS:



2022-23

INTER-CLASS CLIENT COUNSELLING COMPETITION

On 28th January 2023, 2nd & 4th February 2023 Inter-class client counseling competition 2022- 2023 was organized. There were 44 teams participated in the event.



INTER-CLASS MOOT COURT COMPETITION

On 5th August 2023 Inter-class Moot Court Competition was organized. About 30 teams participated in this event.



8/08 - 175, Sheshadri Iyer Road, Medur Block, Yadegopal, Mysuru,
Karnataka 570001, India

Latitude 12.317607514018178° Longitude 76.64850554082025°
Local 10:09:13 AM Altitude 753 meters
GMT 04:35:13 AM Sunday, 05-08-2023

Note: Inter class moot court competition

8/08 - 175, Sheshadri Iyer Road, Medur Block, Yadegopal, Mysuru,
Karnataka 570001, India

Latitude 12.317378215482577° Longitude 76.64823467419816°
Local 10:10:33 AM Altitude 753 meters
GMT 04:40:31 AM Saturday, 05-08-2023

Note: Inter class moot court competition


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2021-22

INTER-CLASS CLIENT COUNSELLING COMPETITION

On 4th July 2022 Inter class Client counseling competition was organized. About 25 teams participated in the event.




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MOCK TRIAL

On 26th July 2022 Mock Trial was organized for Final year students. About 25 students participated in this event.



LEGAL TRANSLATION COMPETITION

On 23rd July 2022 Legal Translation Competition was organized by our college. About 35 students participated in the event.




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2019-20

INTER-CLASS CLIENT COUNSELLING COMPETITION

On 6th & 7th November 2019 Inter-class Client Counselling competition was organized. About 37 teams participated in the event.



NOTE: Moot court activities could not be organized in the year 2020-21 because of pandemic.

2018-19

INTER-CLASS MOOT COURT COMPETITION

On 7th – 9th May 2019 Inter-class Moot Court Competition was organized. About 30 teams participated in the event.



INTER-CLASS CLIENT COUNSELLING COMPETITION

On 5th & 6th December 2018 Inter-Class Client Counselling Competition was organized. About 32 teams participated in the event.





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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU- 1
2023-24

INTER-CLASS CLINIC COUNSELLING COMPETITION

On 3rd February 2024 Inter class Clinic Counseling Competition was organized. About 47 teams participated in this event.



INTER-CLASS TRAIL ADVOCACY COMPETITION

On 6th July 2024 Inter-class Trial Advocacy Competition was organized. About 24 teams participated in this competition

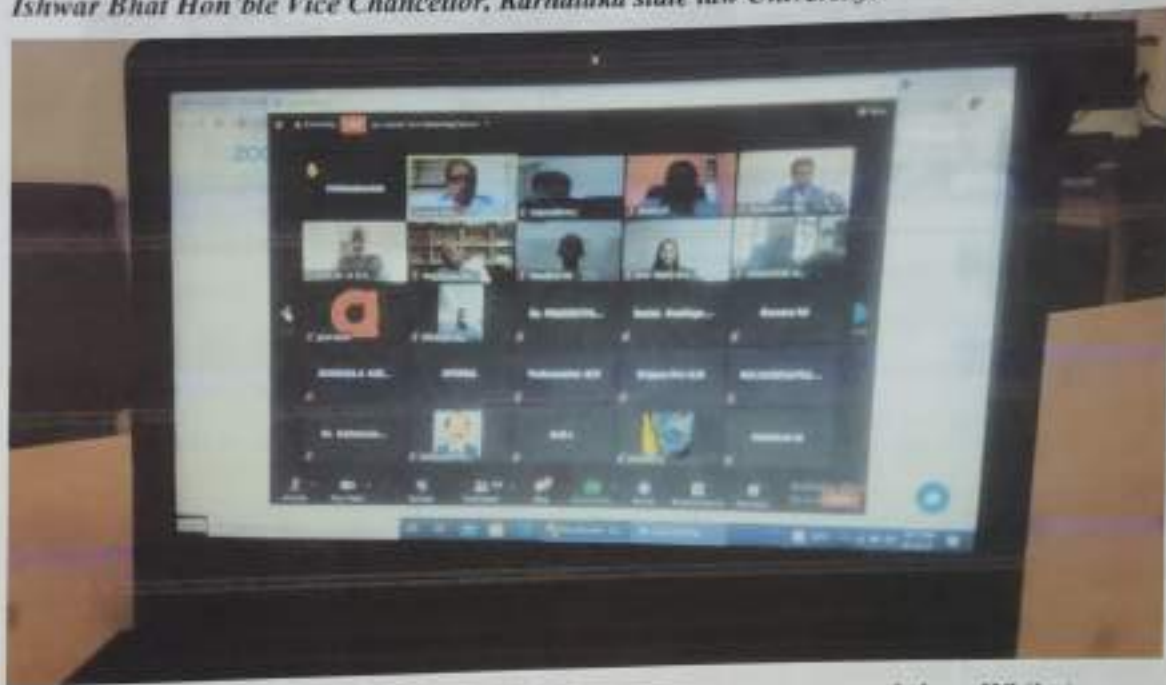



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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD MYSURU
REPORT ON
ONE DAY ONLINE CAREER GUIDANCE WORKSHOP -2021
Date: 08-07-2021

On 08-07-2021 in our college we conduct one day online career guidance workshop in association with Karnataka state law university. This beneficiary of the workshop was final year students of law colleges of Mysore Zone.

We started our workshop through by the inauguration program. Before inaugurating the workshop our Principal Dr. Deepu P had welcome one and all. This workshop was inaugurated by *Prof. P. Ishwar Bhat Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Karnataka state law University.*

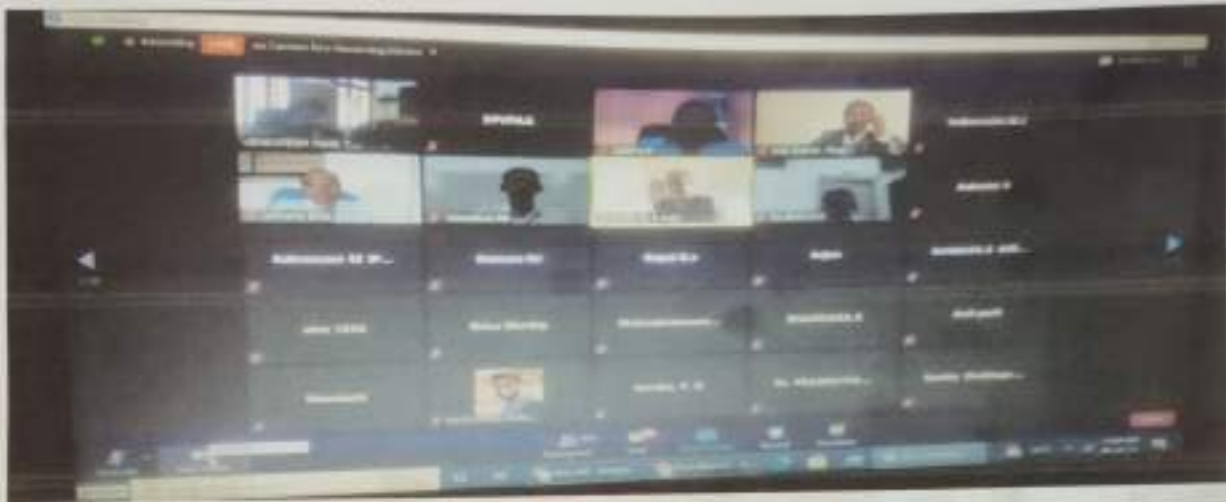


Prof. P Ishwar Bhat Hon,ble Vice chancellor of KSLU inaugurated our workshop. While inaugurating the program they suggested to every law colleges to give much more importance to the establishment of Legal aid cell. Even they explain the power and the functions of Legal service Authorities who are playing a vital role for the achievement of Justice. They also stated that An Act to constitute legal services authorities to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other


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disabilities, and to organize lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity.

After the inaugural speech by our Hon'ble Vice chancellor our *Chief Guest of the Workshop Sri. Venkatesh Naik, T Principal Secretary, Law Department, Government of Karnataka*, addressed the gathering by the valuable suggestions.



Our Chief Guest of the program also appreciated our university effort for promoting student oriented program such as career guidance program. Even they explain about legal aid and legal service authority in the administration of justice. These authorities give free legal aid to a person if he/she is not capable of bearing the expenditure. This includes appointing a lawyer in case the person is a defendant in a case.

In our *Workshop Sri. Mohammed Zubair N kas Registrar KSLU Hubballi* also addressed the gathering through the moral story. They also appreciated for conducting the career guidance program to the final students of law colleges. Even they explain the importance of the term Justice. Justice is an ideal representing something that is just and right. It basically means being just, impartial, fair and right. What is just may depend on the context, but its requirement is essential to the idea of justice. Justice generally means the recognition, application and enforcement of laws by courts. This is different from the understanding of justice in the ancient period when it was given a religious and moralistic meaning.

In our *Workshop Presidential address was given by Sri. Gundappa Gowda Hon, ble President of Vidyavardhaka Sangha Mysore*. They rendered the best wishes to our program.

Lastly we request *Dr. D Rangaswamy Assistant Professor, KSLU and co-ordinator* of the workshop to render the vote of thanks.

After inauguration Program immediately we started our session. First session on **OPPORTUNITIES FOR LAW GRADUATES** for this our Resource person was *Prof. K.S SURESH CEO, JSS Law College, Mysuru.*



They explained the career option in India after law. Once a candidate has successfully completed an undergraduate degree of law, many future career options are open for him/ her. With a degree in BA LLB, B.Sc LLB, B.Com LLB, or LLB, students can venture many sectors for their professional debut. Some of the most popular sectors in which candidates seek jobs after completing graduation in law have been mentioned below.

- Judiciary
- Practice of Law
- Government Jobs and Armed Forces
- Private Sector

Even they explain the career option through **International Focus**.

Legal education in India is similar to the one in Britain. Whereas several universities in the UK offer legal education to Indian students, Indian students quite enjoy working in the UK wherein they receive attractive salary packages. A recent trend has been that students from India study in law

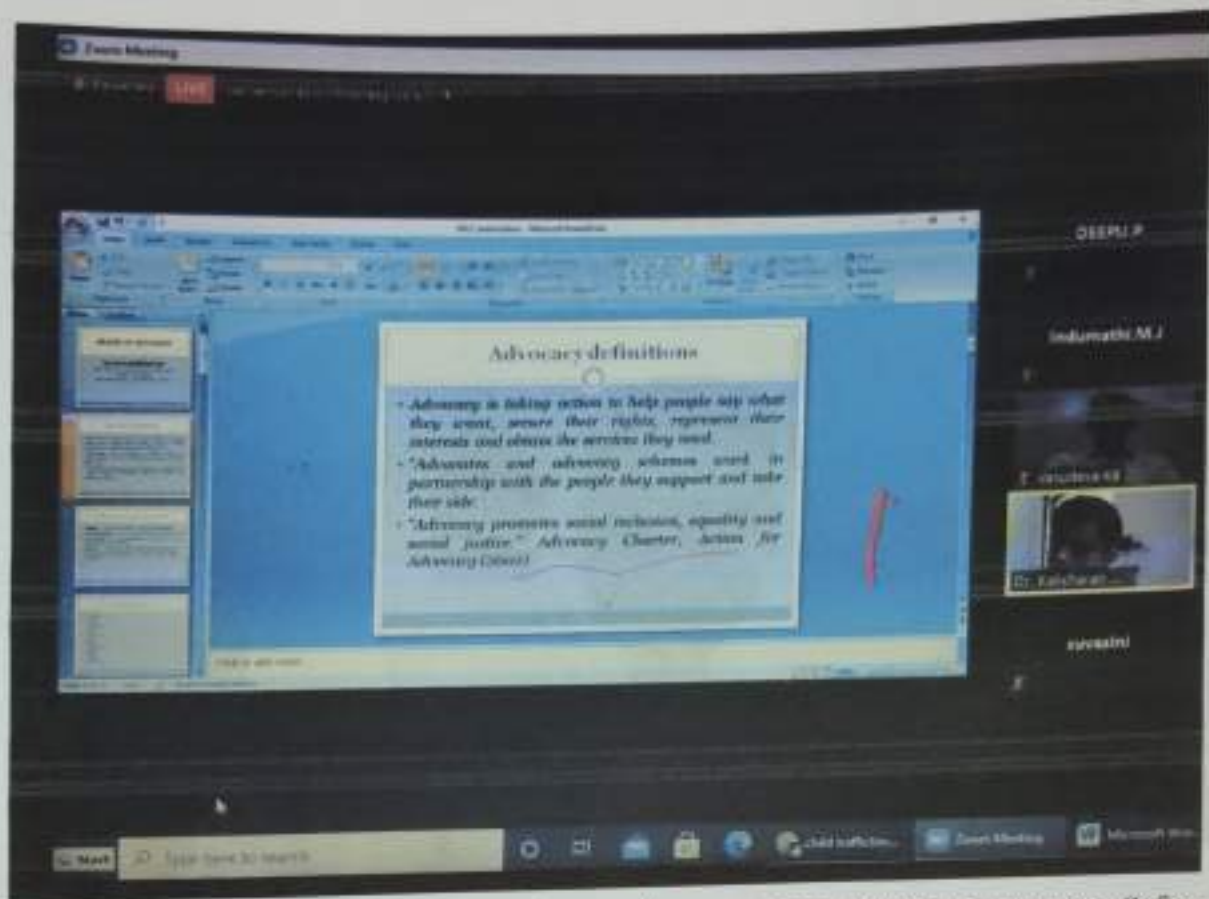
colleges in the USA and receive attractive jobs after completion of the course. Harvard Law School, Yale University, Australia National University, etc. are some attractive options for Indian law students these days.

After the first session we conducted the second session. The session II was on **WHY NOT? (MOTIVATION)** by **Sri. Praveen V Gudi Motivator and life Coach, Founder My Life Hubballi.**

Our resource person explain about how Inspiration helps propel people forward. It pushes apathy away and awakens people to new and exciting possibilities. They're able to transcend their limitations and mundane lives. It can help all people to become more creative and help them to progress toward their goals if they are open to it.

Although inspiration impacts people in several meaningful and often magical ways, it is not something as elusive as it seems. Inspiration is everywhere, and it can be captured, activated, and manipulated. Most often, inspiration is found in others who say something or do something thought provoking and meaningful.


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Our resource person stated that In Advocacy there must be Clarity of purpose, Safeguard, Confidentiality, Equality and diversity, Empowerment and putting people first are the principles of advocacy. Good communication skills, Analytical and research skills, judgment, Creativity, Logical thinking are some qualities of good advocate.

Advocacy is an important skill because it brings about a difference in people's lives, to their businesses, their residences and indeed to the society. They explained few important points of Advocacy are the necessary qualities a good lawyer should possess---

Preparation: Every hearing takes a lot of preparation in order to present the case in a perfect way. A good Advocate cannot afford to be clueless or get nervous while presenting the facts.

Planning: Not all facts and evidence should be presented in the first hearing itself. A good Advocate needs to plan out 'how much to show and when to show it. And also how much to hide' in order to preserve the confidential data from the opposition.

Perception: The Advocate's perception towards the case matters the most. If he is sure about his client being innocent, only then he will be able to prove him innocent in front of the Law.

19/02/2023
 140 072 + 88888


 P. J. J.
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001

Success is subjective and different for each person. But irrespective of the fact, everyone strives to be successful in life and reach up to some target goal they have set in life. Be it a working professional or a student, everyone has some goals in mind they would want to achieve in a span of time. So in order to stay motivated and go in the right direction towards achieving success, a motivating speech is a must.



Students are at a stage in their lives where they can achieve more in life. They generally have the energy and enthusiasm they need to channelize it in the right direction. Sometimes students might get influenced by wrong things in life and need to be put on the right track. So institutions are generally conduct motivational sessions from time to time to inspire the students to become better human beings.

After the completion of second session, we started our session III on **TRAITS OF ADVOCACY** by **Dr. Kalicharan, Principal, Vidyavikas of legal studies Mysore.**


Principal
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001

Perseverance: Cases are never simple. If they were, people wouldn't have needed an Advocate in the first place! Thus, a good Advocate is someone who sticks to the case facing all the odds and difficulties inside as well as outside of the court.

Persuade: No person has ever or will ever be able to become a good lawyer without good persuasion skill. An Advocate should be sure of what he is speaking as well as be able to persuade others into believing him.

Lastly, A good Advocate is someone who is always one step ahead of his opposition.

After the completion of Session III our principal Dr. Deepu P and Prof. K B Vasudeva, Director of legal studies, Vidyavardhaka law college Mysore immensely expressed their gratitude to every resource persons of the workshop. Even they expressed their gratitude to every participants of the career guidance workshop.


9/9/2021
Vidyavardhaka Law College
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**VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
MYSURU**

(11)

CAREER GUIDANCE CELL

IQAC

Organizing Special Lecture on

After Law what Next.....?

By

**Sri Suresh K.S
CEO, JSS Law College,
MYSURU**

Venue: Auditorium

Time : 12:00AM

**VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE,
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU**

**Career Guidance Programme
Report - 2018&19**

On 27th October 2018 the Special Lecture on "After Law What Next" was organized by Career Guidance Cell for 1 and V LL.B(3 and 5 Years) Students for academic purpose. Sri. Suresh K.S CEO of JSS Law College, Mysuru was the resource person and he explained the opportunities in the field of legal profession. The resource person pointed out the India has the world's second largest legal profession with more than 600,000 lawyers. The predominant service providers are individual lawyers, small or family based firms. Most of the firms are involved in the issues of domestic law and majority work under country's adversarial litigation system. The conception of legal services as a 'noble profession' rather than services resulted in formulation of stringent and restrictive regulatory machinery. These regulations have been justified on the grounds of public policy and 'dignity of profession'. The judiciary has reinforced these principles, which can be reflected in words of Justice Krishna Iyer, when he noted, Law is not a trade, not briefs, not merchandise, and so the heaven of commercial competition should not vulgarize the legal profession. The following opportunities had been pointed out by the resource person.

1. **Legal Practitioner / Advocate / Legal Advisor :** Lawyers can work as legal counsel and legal advisors for corporate sector, firms, organizations, legal persons, individuals and families. They can work as trustees of various trusts, as teachers, law reporters, company secretaries and so on. Additional law qualification along with other degrees offers scope for a wide range of employment opportunities. One who desires to become an advocate and practice law as a profession in India must have obtained basic law degree. He/ she should get himself/herself enrolled with State Central Bar Council as per provisions contained in the Advocates Act, 1961.

- b. **Government Service :** Persons possessing requisite qualifications are recruited for Indian legal service against various posts- Legal advisors in Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Counsel in Legislative Department. These officers can reach the level of


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Secretary to the Government of India with the passage of time according to their suitability. Likewise, Legislative Counsels are also appointed in official languages Wing of the Legislative Department for Hindi and Regional languages-(Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu). At the state level, too, officers with legal qualifications and professional qualifications are also appointed against similar posts. However, designations may vary from state to state. Besides, Law officers/ Legal advisors are appointed in almost all the ministries/departments/ undertakings of the Govt. of India and State Governments.



All these posts are generally filled up by recruitment through UPSC and State Public Service Commissions on regular/ deputation basis. Basic qualification for all these posts is a degree in law, besides a degree in Arts/Science/Commerce etc. and professional experience as per the requirements of each post. In addition to that members of Law Commission, Govt. Advocates, public prosecutors, solicitors, Attorney General, Advocate general, Notaries and Oath Commissioners as also legal secretaries in assemblies, staff in higher/lower judiciary/Quasi-Judicial institutions, Judicial members in CAT, Income tax, Sales tax, Excise and other tribunals are also appointed as per rules as and when the vacancies occur. However, fresh Law Graduates are appointed against


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non-gazette posts generally equivalent to the post of Assistant in the Secretariat, such as Legal Assistants, Legal/Judicial Translators etc.. They are also recruited as commissioned officers in the legal branches of the Indian Army, Navy and Air force. They conduct courts of enquiry and court martial of erring service personnel as per law.



c. Judiciary : In the Judiciary, the lowest judicial cadre posts of Magistrate/Munsif or Sub-Judge are filled up by recruitment through public service commissions or otherwise under the supervision of the High Court. Basic qualification for all these posts is a degree in law(professional) , besides a degree in Arts / Science / Commerce etc. and the age limit for all these posts is generally 35 years which is relaxable for special categories as per rules. A Magistrate presides over criminal court and a Munsif/Sub-judge deals with civil cases. These officers can become District and Sessions Judge by promotion and can also be elevated to the office of a Judge of the High Court and the Supreme Court subject to their seniority and suitability. Earlier District and Sessions Judges were promoted from those in service/ selected from amongst the practicing lawyers but now in most of the states they are being recruited through competitive examination conducted by State commissions / High Courts.

d. Teaching : Those with good academic record, particularly holding LL.M, Ph.D. degrees, UGC-NET/SLET or published work of a high standard, can take up jobs in any University or Institute offering law courses to students. There is wide scope for visiting


professors as private universities are coming up in large number and they prefer such persons because of their eminence and acumen.

e. Writing/Editing Law Books/Journals/Reports : If one is familiar with the complexities of law and the procedure and is in a position to understand the intricacies of case law and has a flair for writing he/she is fit to be an author of law books / legal commentaries and a proper person to bring out law reports, produce law journals, take up all other journalistic assignments and compile law lexicons

f. Legal Outsourcing: Legal Outsourcing refers to the practice of a law firm obtaining legal services from an outside law firm. This practice is, however, known as offshoring when the outsourced entity is based in another country. According to a report, India has huge potential in legal outsourcing, with the number of jobs in the field increasing to 79,000 by 2015, a study has said. The field of legal outsourcing was largely untapped. At present the number of jobs in legal outsourcing in India stood less than 12,000. The most important challenges to legal outsourcing included concerns about data security, conflict of interest rules, and the need for Indian lawyers to pass bar examinations.

In this auspicious occasion the Teaching and Non-teaching staff of our college and also students were presented.


Co-ordinator


Principal
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001



VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU-1

IQAC

CAREER GUIDANCE CELL

Organizing

Special Lecture on

“After Law What Next?”


Venue: Prof P.M Chikkaboraiah Hall

Time: 10:00AM

Date: 27th October 2018

ALL ARE CORDIALLY WELCOME

Principal, teaching, non-teaching staff & students


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Carrier Guidance Programme

On 27th October 2018 the Special Lecture on "After Law What Next" was organized by Career Guidance Cell for 1st and V LL.B(3 and 5 Years) Students for academic purpose. Sri. Suresh K.S CEO of JSS Law College, Mysuru was the, resource person and explained the opportunities in the field of legal profession. The resource person pointed out the India has the world's second largest legal profession with more than 600,000 lawyers. The predominant service providers are individual lawyers, small or family based firms. Most of the firms are involved in the issues of domestic law and majority work under country's adversarial litigation system. The conception of legal services as a 'noble profession' rather than services resulted in formulation of stringent and restrictive regulatory machinery. These regulations have been justified on the grounds of public policy and 'dignity of profession'. The judiciary has reinforced these principles, which can be reflected in words of Justice Krishna Iyer, when he noted, Law is not a trade, not briefs, not merchandise, and so the heaven of commercial competition should not vulgarize the legal profession. However over the years courts have recognized 'Legal Service' as a 'service' rendered to the consumers and have held that lawyers are accountable to the clients in the cases of deficiency of services. The following opportunities had been pointed out by the resource person.

1. **Legal Practitioner / Advocate / Legal Advisor** : Lawyers can work as legal counsel and legal advisors for corporate sector, firms, organizations, legal persons, individuals and families. They can work as trustees of various trusts, as teachers, law reporters, company secretaries and so on. Additional law qualification along with other degrees offers scope for a wide range of employment opportunities. One who desires to become an advocate and practice law as a profession in India must have obtained basic law degree. He/ she should get himself/herself enrolled with State Central Bar Council as per provisions contained in the Advocates Act, 1961. Besides, he/she is also required to qualify in the entry test recently introduced by Bar Council of India failing which no one shall be enrolled as an advocate. An application for admission as an advocate shall be made in the prescribed form to the State Bar Council within whose jurisdiction the applicant proposes to practice.


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b. Government Service : Persons possessing requisite qualifications are recruited for Indian legal service against various posts- Legal advisors in Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Counsel in Legislative Department. These officers can reach the level of Secretary to the Government of India with the passage of time according to their suitability. Likewise, Legislative Counsels are also appointed in official languages Wing of the Legislative Department for Hindi and Regional languages-(Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada ,Telugu, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu). At the state level, too, officers with legal qualifications and professional qualifications are also appointed against similar posts. However, designations may vary from state to state. Besides, Law officers/ Legal advisors are appointed in almost all the ministries/departments/ undertakings of the Govt. of India and State Governments. All these posts are generally filled up by recruitment through UPSC and State Public Service Commissions on regular/ deputation basis. Basic qualification for all these posts is a degree in law, besides a degree in Arts/Science/Commerce etc. and professional experience as per the requirements of each post. In addition to that members of Law Commission, Govt. Advocates, public prosecutors, solicitors, Attorney General, Advocate general, Notaries and Oath Commissioners as also legal secretaries in assemblies ,staff in higher/lower judiciary/Quasi-Judicial institutions, Judicial members in CAT, Income tax, Sales tax, Excise and other tribunals are also appointed as per rules as and when the vacancies occur. However, fresh Law Graduates are appointed against non-gazette posts generally equivalent to the post of Assistant in the Secretariat, such as Legal Assistants, Legal/Judicial Translators etc... They are also recruited as commissioned officers in

the legal branches of the Indian Army, Navy and Air force. They conduct courts of enquiry and court martial of erring service personnel as per law.



e. Judiciary : In the Judiciary, the lowest judicial cadre posts of Magistrate/Munsif or Sub-Judge are filled up by recruitment through public service commissions or otherwise under the supervision of the High Court. Basic qualification for all these posts is a degree in law (professional), besides a degree in Arts / Science / Commerce etc. and the age limit for all these posts is generally 35 years which is relaxable for special categories as per rules. A Magistrate presides over criminal court and a Munsif/Sub-judge deals with civil cases. These officers can become District and Sessions Judge by promotion and can also be elevated to the office of a Judge of the High Court and the Supreme Court subject to their seniority and suitability. Earlier District and Sessions Judges were promoted from those in service/selected from amongst the practicing lawyers but now in most of the states they are being recruited through competitive examination conducted by State commissions / High Courts.

d. Teaching : Those with good academic record, particularly holding LL.M, Ph.D. degrees, UGC-NET/SLET or published work of a high standard, can take up jobs in any University or Institute offering law courses to students. There is wide scope for visiting professors as private universities are coming up in large number and they prefer such persons because of their eminence and acumen.

c. Writing/Editing Law Books/Journals/Reports : If one is familiar with the complexities of law and the procedure and is in a position to understand the intricacies of case law and has a flair for writing he/she is fit to be an author of law books / legal commentaries and a proper person to bring out law reports, produce law journals, take up all other journalistic assignments and compile law lexicons

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8

VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU-1

Organizing

Career Guidance Programme

For
Final Year Students

Address by



Mr. Srinivas Prasad
Mysore & Destination Expert
UniAbroad

Date: 8th December 2022
Venue: Room. No 8

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

Dr. Deepu.P
Principal

Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001

Prof K.B Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

Dr. Sridevi Krishna
Coordinator



VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU-1

REPORT ON CAREER GUIDANCE PROGRAMME

On 8th December 2022 career guidance programme was organized for final year students. Career opportunities after law degree and pursuing post graduate programme abroad was explained to the students. The programme began with the welcome note delivered by Mr Shivakumar, Asst. Professor, VVLC. Mr. Srinivas Prasad, Mysore & Destination Expert from UniAbroad, an international educational advisory company along with his team were present in this programme. They spoke about opportunities for studying abroad in various universities. He said that their company provides various facilities like passport guidance, student counseling, course shortlisting, scholarship assistance, educational loan assistance, foreign exchange, student visa training, accommodation and flight booking guidance. 90% of the staff of their company has travelled abroad for studies and currently they mentor students to realize their dream of studying abroad. They provide best advice in choosing suitable universities in countries like UK, USA, and Australia. They have contacts with over 300 plus universities globally.



The programme concluded with vote of thanks proposed by Mr Sikandar Khan, Final year student. The team members shared their contact details with the students and distributed pamphlets giving details of their company.



ADHIVAKTHA PARISHAD,
(KARNATAKA SOUTH) MYSURU UNIT



IN ASSOCIATION WITH



VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE,
MYSURU

Cordially Invites The Final year Students for Campus to Court

On the Topic

'Role Of Blossoming Advocates In Promoting Judiciary'

Chief Guest & Key Speaker

Mr. K.R Shivashankar
Senior Advocate, Mysuru.

Guests Of Honour's

Prof. K.B Vasudeva
Director Of Legal Studies
Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru



Dr. Deepu.P
Principal, Vidyavardhaka Law College,
mysuru

Presided By

Mrs. V Sharada
President, Adhivaktha Parishad, Mysuru.

Date 21-09-2023 Time: 10 Am
Venue: Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru

All Are Welcome


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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU-1

REPORT ON CAMPUS TO COURT PROGRAMME

On 21st September 2022 Campus to court programme was organized in association with Adhivaktha Parishad, Mysuru. Mr K.R Shivashankar, senior Advocate, Mysore Bar spoke on Role of blossoming advocates in promoting judiciary. Addressing the students he said Lawyers play an important part in the administration of justice. The Profession itself requires the safeguarding of high moral standards. As an officer of the Court the overriding duty of a lawyer is to the Court, the standards of his profession and to the public. Since the main job of a lawyer is to assist the Court in dispensing justice, the members of the Bar cannot behave with doubtful scruples or strive to thrive on litigation.

Lawyers shall at all times maintain the honour and dignity of their profession as essential agents of the administration of justice.

The duties of lawyers towards their clients shall include:

- (a) Advising clients as to their legal rights and obligations and as to the working of the legal system in so far as it is relevant to the legal rights and obligations of the clients;
- (b) Assisting clients in every appropriate way, and taking legal action to protect their interests;
- (c) Assisting clients before courts, tribunals or administrative authorities, where appropriate.

Lawyers, in protecting the rights of their clients and in promoting the cause of justice, shall seek to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized by national and international law and shall at all times act freely and diligently in accordance with the law and recognized standards and ethics of the legal profession.

The programme was presided over by Smt Sharada, President of Adhivaktha Parishad, Mysuru South. She spoke about role of female advocates in legal profession. She said Women's entry and rising representation in the legal profession has been one of the most remarkable social changes in recent years. More women are now working in the judicial system than ever before, though they are still outnumbered by men. Important decisions about societal, legal, and financial practices are made in these jobs. Having more women serve in these roles helps to build the inclusivity, fairness, transparency, and representation of the people that the judicial system stands for. The influx of women currently in law school may signal that a more fair representation of women in the judiciary is on the way. This broader representation should also extend to non-binary and gender-fluid individuals, both in law school and on the bench. This could well be happening, but there is no data to


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report. Such information needs to be collected for us to measure the full extent of gender representation in the judiciary.

The programme concluded with vote of thanks delivered by Mr Chandan Srinivas, Final year student. Faculty members and students were present in this occasion.




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AND

VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi,
Recognised by Govt of Karnataka and Approved by Bar Council of India, New Delhi)
Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru -01

Cardially invite you to the
"CAREER GUIDANCE WORKSHOP- 2021"
For the Final year students of Law colleges of Mysuru Zone

Inauguration by

Prof. (Dr.) P. Ishwara Bhat
Hon'ble Vice - Chancellor
Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi

Chief Guest

Sri. Venkatesh Naik, I
Principal Secretary,
Law Department,
Govt. of Karnataka, Bengaluru

Presided by

Sri. Gundappa Gowda
Hon'ble President
Vidyavardhaka Sangha@
Mysuru

Guest of Honour

Dr. P. Vashwanath
Hon'ble Secretary
Vidyavardhaka Sangha@
Mysuru

Date: 08th JULY (Thursday), 2021 Time: 10.00 a.m.

ALL ARE WELCOME

Dr. G.H. Patil
Registrar (Evaluation),
& Director of Student Welfare
KSLU, Hubballi

Dr. Ratna R. Bharamgoudar
Dean and Director
KSLU Law School, Hubballi

Sri Mohammed Zubair N. Khan
Registrar
KSLU, Hubballi

Dr. Rangarwary
Asst. Professor,
& Coordinator
KSLU, Hubballi

Smt. Indumathi. M.J
Asst. Professor
& Coordinator
VVLC, Mysuru

Prof. K.B. Vasudeva
Director of Legal
Studies,
VVLC, Mysuru

Dr. Deepa P
Principal,
VVLC, Mysuru


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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD MYSURU
REPORT ON
ONE DAY ONLINE CAREER GUIDANCE WORKSHOP -2021
Date: 08-07-2021

On 08-07-2021 in our college we conduct one day online career guidance workshop in association with Karnataka state law university. This beneficiary of the workshop was final year students of law colleges of Mysore Zone.

We started our workshop through by the inauguration program. Before inaugurating the workshop our Principal Dr. Deepu P had welcome one and all. This workshop was inaugurated by *Prof. P. Ishwar Bhat Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Karnataka state law University.*

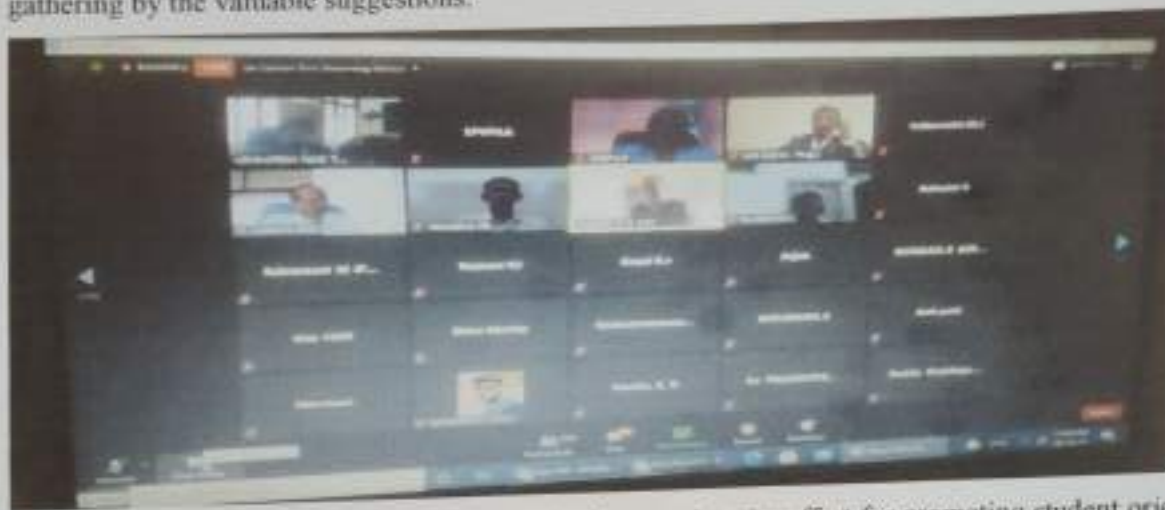


Prof. P Ishwar Bhat Hon,ble Vice chancellor of KSLU inaugurated our workshop. While inaugurating the program they suggested to every law colleges to give much more importance to the establishment of Legal aid cell. Even they explain the power and the functions of Legal service Authorities who are playing a vital role for the achievement of Justice. They also stated that An Act to constitute legal services authorities to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other


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disabilities, and to organize lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity .

After the inaugural speech by our Hon'ble Vice chancellor our *Chief Guest of the Workshop Sri Venkatesh Naik, T Principal Secretary, Law Department, Government of Karnataka*, addressed the gathering by the valuable suggestions.



Our Chief Guest of the program also appreciated our university effort for promoting student oriented program such as career guidance program. Even they explain about legal aid and legal service authority in the administration of justice. These authorities give free legal aid to a person if he/she is not capable of bearing the expenditure. This includes appointing a lawyer in case the person is a defendant in a case.

In our *Workshop Sri Mohammed Zubair N KAS Registrar KSLU Hubballi* also addressed the gathering through the moral story. They also appreciated for conducting the career guidance program to the final students of law colleges. Even they explain the importance of the term Justice. Justice is an ideal representing something that is just and right. It basically means being just, impartial, fair and right. What is just may depend on the context, but its requirement is essential to the idea of justice. Justice generally means the recognition, application and enforcement of laws by courts. This is different from the understanding of justice in the ancient period when it was given a religious and moralistic meaning.

In our *Workshop Presidential address was given by Sri Gundappa Gowda Hon, ble President of Vidyavardhaka Sangha Mysore*. They rendered the best wishes to our program.

Lastly we request *Dr. D Rangaswamy Assistant Professor, KSLU and co-ordinator* of the workshop to render the vote of thanks.

After inauguration Program immediately we started our session. First session on *OPPORTUNITIES FOR LAW GRADUATES* for this our Resource person was *Prof. K.S SURESH CEO, JSS Law College, Mysuru.*




They explained the career option in India after law. Once a candidate has successfully completed an undergraduate degree of law, many future career options are open for him/ her. With a degree in BA LLB, B.Sc LLB, B.Com LLB, or LLB, students can venture many sectors for their professional debut. Some of the most popular sectors in which candidates seek jobs after completing graduation in law have been mentioned below.

- Judiciary
- Practice of Law
- Government Jobs and Armed Forces
- Private Sector

Even they explain the career option through **International Focus**.

Legal education in India is similar to the one in Britain. Whereas several universities in the UK offer legal education to Indian students, Indian students quite enjoy working in the UK wherein they receive attractive salary packages. A recent trend has been that students from India study in law


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colleges in the USA and receive attractive jobs after completion of the course. Harvard Law School, Yale University, Australia National University, etc. are some attractive options for Indian law students these days.

After the first session we conducted the second session. The session II was on *WHY NOT I? (MOTIVATION)* by Sri. Praveen V Gudi Motivator and life Coach, Founder My Life Hubballi.



Praveen Gudi
Motivator & Life Coach

**Why
Not
I?**

If I Can... So... I Will

zoom

Career Guidance Workshop - 2021
KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY
Vidyavardhak Law College, Mysore
8th July, 2021 | Zoom Platform

Our resource person explain about how Inspiration helps propel people forward. It pushes apathy away and awakens people to new and exciting possibilities. They're able to transcend their limitations and mundane lives. It can help all people to become more creative and help them to progress toward their goals if they are open to it.

Although inspiration impacts people in several meaningful and often magical ways, it is not something as elusive as it seems. Inspiration is everywhere, and it can be captured, activated, and manipulated. Most often, inspiration is found in others who say something or do something thought provoking and meaningful.


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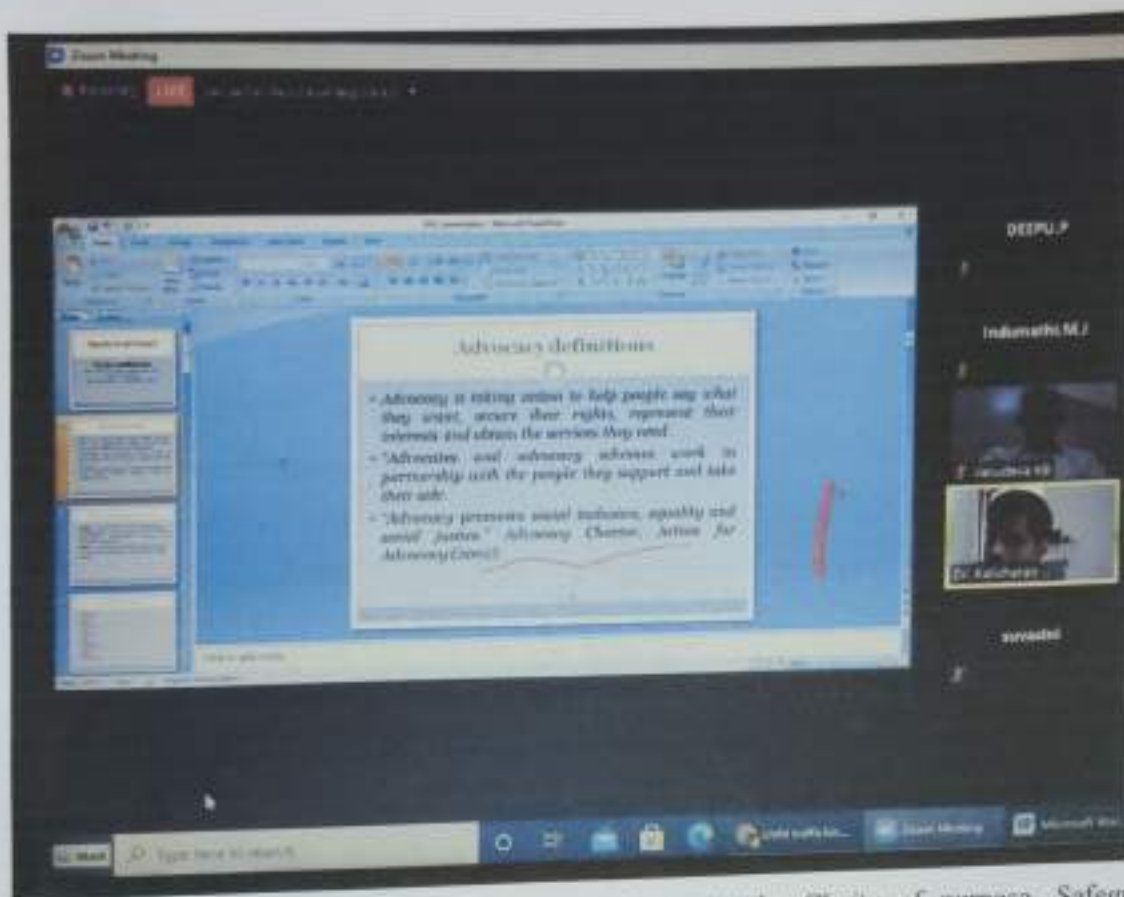
Success is subjective and different for each person. But irrespective of the fact, everyone strives to be successful in life and reach up to some target goal they have set in life. Be it a working professional or a student; everyone has some goals in mind they would want to achieve in a span of time. So in order to stay motivated and go in the right direction towards achieving success, a motivating speech is a must.



Students are at a stage in their lives where they can achieve more in life. They generally have the energy and enthusiasm they need to channelize it in the right direction. Sometimes students might get influenced by wrong things in life and need to be put on the right track. So institutions are generally conduct motivational sessions from time to time to inspire the students to become better human beings.

After the completion of second session, we started our session III on TRAITS OF ADVOCACY by Dr. Kalicharan, Principal, Vidyavikas of legal studies Mysore.


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Our resource person stated that In Advocacy there must be Clarity of purpose, Safeguard, Confidentiality, Equality and diversity, Empowerment and putting people first are the principles of advocacy. Good communication skills, Analytical and research skills, judgment, Creativity, Logical thinking are some qualities of good advocate.

Advocacy is an important skill because it brings about a difference in people's lives, to their businesses, their residences and indeed to the society. They explained few important points of Advocacy are the necessary qualities a good lawyer should possess---

Preparation: Every hearing takes a lot of preparation in order to present the case in a perfect way. A good Advocate cannot afford to be clueless or get nervous while presenting the facts.

Planning: Not all facts and evidence should be presented in the first hearing itself. A good Advocate needs to plan out 'how much to show and when to show it. And also how much to hide' in order to preserve the confidential data from the opposition.

Perception: The Advocate's perception towards the case matters the most. If he is sure about his client being innocent, only then he will be able to prove him innocent in front of the Law.

Perseverance: Cases are never simple. If they were, people wouldn't have needed an Advocate in the first place! Thus, a good Advocate is someone who sticks to the case facing all the odds and difficulties inside as well as outside of the court.

Persuade: No person has ever or will ever be able to become a good lawyer without good persuasion skill. An Advocate should be sure of what he is speaking as well as be able to persuade others into believing him.

Lastly, A good Advocate is someone who is always one step ahead of his opposition.

After the completion of Session III our principal Dr. Deepu P and Prof. K B Vasudeva, Director of legal studies, Vidyavardhaka law college Mysore immensely expressed their gratitude to every resource persons of the workshop. Even they expressed their gratitude to every participants of the career guidance workshop.


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MYSURU**

CAREER GUIDANCE CELL

IQAC

In Association with Negilayogi vidyavardhaka competitive
Examination Centre

And

Mysore Law Academy Mysuru.

Organizing One Day Workshop
for

545 PSI Aspirants

Venue: Vidyavardhaka Law College
Date: 05-03-2021

Time: 11:00AM

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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE,
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU

**Career Guidance Programme
Report - 2020-21**

On 05th March 2021 One Day workshop for “ 545 PSI Aspirants” was organized by Career Guidance Cell in association with Negilayogi vidyavardhaka competitive Exam Centre and Mysuru Law Academy .



The Programme was inaugurated by Dr. A.N Prakash Gowda, IPS, Asst, Police Commissioner, Law and Order, Mysore City, Dr. Siddaraju KAS, Addl Commissioner, State Audit & Accounts Department, Sri Gajendra Prasad G S DYSP, Karnataka Police Academy, Mysuru, Prof S.C Jayaramu, Estate, officer, UOM, Mysuru, Smt. Deepu P.

Dr. A.N Prakash Gowda, IPS, Asst, Police Commissioner, Law and Order, Mysore City, after inaugurating this programme they explained about how to face the competatative examination with the various examples. They also express the view that women should more opportunities in each and every field for the establishment of empowerment of women. They also stated that how to make a preparation for to face a competitive exam. Even they explained about the importance of the constitution of India. While making preparation foe exam they have to concentrate on various

aspects like constitution of central and state government. Administration of every organ of the state for the establishment of good governance. Aspirants should have a confidence to face the competitive exam with positive thinking and hard work.



Dr. Siddaraju KAS, Addl Commissioner, State Audit & Accounts Department, They explained about the importance of internet to the aspirants. And they also explained that how to the internet and the Books. They gave much more importance to books rather than internet. They also stated that only with the help of hard work and confidence everyone can face the competitive examination.



Sri Gajendra Prasad G S DYSP, Karnataka Police Academy, Mysuru, They express the view that every aspirants should gain there success only through by hard work and not through by money. Money cannot purchase the knowledge of a person. They also stated that every aspirants must have a basic principles about their life. They also express that more aspirants are gain success who comes from remote areas and backward villages. Every aspirants must utilize the resources which is available to them to gain success in the examination. Learning process must be in continuous in nature. There must be no destruction from other sources like internet. Using internet should be in limited manner.

Prof S.C Jayaramu, Estate, officer, UOM, They express the view that, aspirants must utilize the resources which is available in educational institution. Aspirants must know how to write the answer regarding the question which posed by the department. Every aspirants must learn and discussion must be held between the aspirants. Every aspirant must give an importance to the time.

Prof. K B Vasudeva, Director of legal studies They express the view that every student is the best. Every student must affectionate towards the text books. Everybody should know the administration of the system. Concentration is more necessary for every student. Every student must work hard. There are no short cuts for success. They express the view that how police system and police officer are working in our system.



Kum. Bhavya, PSI, Saraswathi puram Police Station Mysore as a resource of the workshop they express the view that every student must gain knowledge in every sector of the life. Every student must have goal in their life. To achieve goal in their life every student must work hard in their life. As a resource person she express the view that how to face the competitive exam in their life.

Though the difficulty may arise in the life, but every student has to face the exam every confidently in their life.



Mahendra T S PSI Alanahalli Police Station, Mysore. They express the view that in every competitive examination, students must refer the previous year question paper. They also express that which book has to refer for the various subjects. While doing any work students must satisfy with their work. Every students must refer the books in the deep manner. They must analyse the book in preparation of the exam.



Lastly **Our Principal Smt. Deepu,** Express the vote of thanks to every guests of the program.

Coordinator


Principal
Vidyavardhaka Law College
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Public International Law

Boregowda S.B.
Assistant Professor
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru

1. **Explain the History and development of International law (Question)**

Introduction:

The word international law was used for the first time by Jermey Bentham in 1780. According to Jermey Bentham International law is a body of rules and principles which regulate the relations among the members of international community. According to Prof Oppenheim (in 1905) International law is the name for the body of customary and conventional rules which are considered legally binding by civilized states in their intercourse with each other. Sir Robert Jennings & Arthur Watts, have revised Prof Oppenheim definition of international law International law is the body of rules which are legally binding on states in their intercourse with each other. These rules are primarily those which govern the relation of states, but states are not the only subjects of international law, international organizations and individuals are also subjects of international law.

- **History and development of International law:** International law as we find today is the product of the experience of the civilized states of the world and the continuous growth of many countries. According to Prof Oppenheim "international law is in its origin essentially a product of Christian civilization and began gradually to grow from the second half of the Middle Ages". The claim of the European scholars that the credit of giving birth to international law as we know today is that of the European countries. But S.S.Dawan refused to accept what the statement given by European Scholars (Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavadgeetha and Kautilya).
- Every one religion gave much contribution for development of International law. They are Jews, Romans, Greeks, Hindus and Muslims.
- **Jews:** It is clear from the study of ancient history that when most of other states of the world were backward and less civilized, the Greeks civilization was quite advanced and the Greeks had achieved great advancements in different fields. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and other philosophers of Greece enlightened the world through different ideas and philosophies.
- They had formulated definite laws of war and peace.
- They used to solve their disputes through by Arbitration.
- Prior declaration was made before the commencement of War.
- There was also provision for exchange of War prisoners.
- All the above points evidence for us how Greeks gave a contribution for development of International law.
- **Romans:** As compared to Greeks, Romans were capable with far greater talents for the developments of international law. Modern international laws were developed in 16th and 17th centuries. In this era Romans gave much contribution for developments of international law.
 1. Romans deserved the credit for developing the laws of War.
 2. According to them there were two types of war.
 - just war
 - unjust war

Following were the grounds of waging just war


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- * Attack on Roman territories
- * violation of the privileges of Ambassadors
- * contravention of Treaties
- * Assistance to enemy states by Friendly countries of Rome

According to Romans war can be terminated on two grounds.

- 1. treaty of peace
- 2. Through conquest and annexation of the conquered territories.

Romans had divided the treaties into 3 categories.

- 1. Treaty of Friendship
- 2. Treaty of Alliance
- 3. Treaty of Hospitality.
- Above points are says that romans gave good contribution for development of international law.
- Jews: Jews gave much contribution for development of international law.
- How to enter into Treaties with states
- What are the procedure for Declaration of war
- Through by treaty only terminated the war
- Respect the rights of People
- To protect the women and children in war time
- Respect the immunities and privileges of Diplomatic Agent.
- Hindus: As pointed out earlier, some of the rules of international law were quite in a developed stage in ancient India. Through study of the Ramayana, Mahabharata, Manusmruthi, Kautilya Arthasasthras will justify the truthfulness of the statement. Bhagvat githa which is regarded a pious religious Text-Book by Hindus, has not only classified just and unjust wars but has also made a vivid discussions of them. A study of Bhagvat githa also reveals that the declaration of war before its commencement was essential. The duties of the state in administrative and external matters have been vividly discussed in kautily's Arthasasthras. According to Kautilya just as well as unjust means could be used in wars.
- The study of Ramayana and Mahabharata reveals that during that period diplomatic agent enjoyed many privileges and immunities.
- According to Manu "to fight and die in a just war was a good deed indeed.
- In view of Manu dishonesty or poisonous weapons were prohibited (nishedha) in war.
- To kill wounded and sick soldier in war is contrary to the rules of War.
- In that period definite rules were relating to the treatment of prisoners of War.
- Above points may be rightly concluded that Hindus contributed to the development of International law.
- Muslims: Muslim rulers of India had relations with other states. They received ambassadors of others states and entered into treaties with them. But the Muslim rulers lacked (pravinyathe) talents for the development of the rules of international law. The Muslim rulers recognised the distinction b/w combatants and non-combatants (a person or nation engaged in fighting during a war) had formulated rulers for protection to women and children during war. They observed their treaties in good faith. But they had a very bad custom of leaving the prisoners of war at the mercy of Imam who was empowered to make them slaves or even to kill them.
- 16th and 17th centuries: Especially the modern international law was developed in 16th and 17th centuries. In this era Hugo Grotius gave great contribution for development of International law. Hugo Grotius was born in Holland in 1583. at the age of 15 years, he took the law degree at the university of Leyden.
- In 1609 his first book "mere liberum" was published. In his book he strongly argued for freedom of the sea. In 1625 published in his famous book "DE JURE BELLI AC PACIS". This book brought name and fame for him. This book focused on laws of war and peace. Therefore he is called as a father of modern international law.
- Some of the events are:

- 1. Congress of Vienna: the congress of Vienna, 1815 was a landmark event for the development of international law. It was the first European conference and formulated many rules of international law.
- Ex: Rules relating to international rivers, classification of diplomatic agent, etc.
- 2. Declaration of Paris, 1856: the declaration of Paris was a law making treaty in which many rules relating to naval warfare were laid down.
- 3. Geneva Convention, 1864: many rules relating to the wounded and sick members of the armed forces during land warfare were laid down in Geneva Convention of 1864. Killing of wounded soldiers prohibited and rules were made for providing certain facilities to them.
- 4. Hague Conference 1899 and 1907: Hague Conference 1899 and 1907 are rightly calculated as great developments relating to the development of international law. These conferences emphasized the settlement of international disputes through peaceful means. Many rules of international law relating to land warfare and naval warfare were formulated.
- 5. Treaty of Locarno: in 1936 France, Britain, Germany and Italy, etc., were entered into treaty that don't use the force for settlement of their boundary disputes and solve their disputes through peaceful means.
- 6. Kellogg-Briand or Paris pact (treaty) of 1928: this treaty was a land mark and it was a very significant international event for legal regulation over War.
- 7. Geneva convention, 1929: this convention was signed by 47 states of the world. Many rules relating to the treatment of Prisoners of war were laid down in this convention. Provide medical and other facilities to the prisoners of war.
- 8. Second world war: Almost all the above mentioned rules of international law were openly violated during Second World War which turned into total war. The Second World War indirectly led to the eventual establishment of the United Nations.
- The United Nations: the united nations Charter came into force on October 24, 1945 and thus United Nations was established. In the beginning of its member were only 51 which have now swelled to 194.
- Then it conducted several conference and treaties on different aspects in the world
- Important conventions are:
 - 1. Geneva convention on Law of the Sea-1958
 - 2. Vienna Convention of Diplomatic Relations-1961.
 - 3. Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties-1969, etc.

.Explain the Nature of International law (Question)

Synopsis:

1. Meaning of International law
2. Whether international law is a true law or not
3. Types of international law
4. Weakness of the international law
5. Suggestions for improving international law
6. Sanctions in international law

1. Whether international law is a true law or not:

According to Austin (political superior authority): law is only enacted by political superior authority.

Hobbes and Puffendorf (superior political authority)

Holland, Bentham & Jethro brown are deny (refused) the legal character of international law. According to these jurists international law lacks an effective legislative machinery, an executive machinery and potent judiciary and above all the sanction which is necessary for the enforcement of law.

Some of the jurist says international is a true law:

- As pointed out by Prof Oppenheim, in practice, international law is recognised as law by the states and they consider it binding on them.
- In some states (USA and UK) international law is treated as part of their own law.
- Statute of ICJ provides that court should solve the dispute accordance with international law.


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- International conference and convention treat international law as law in the true sense of the term.
- The United Nations is based on the true legality of international law.

2. Distinction between private international law & public international law:

Public International law:

- Public international law for its major part deals with states and lesser extent deals with individuals.
- Public international law is same for all the states.
- Public international laws are absolute.
- Public international law includes mainly of the rules recognised by states in their relations with each other and mostly international customs and treaties.
- In case of foreign element public international law will apply.
- In case of public international law, issues will be decided by ICJ

Private International law:

- Private international law deals with individuals.
- Private international law may be different in different states
- Private international law does not at all confer absolute rights.
- Rules of private international law are framed by the legislature of a state and recognised and developed by state courts.
- In the field of foreign element Private international law determines as to which law will apply.
- Private international law also decides which court has the jurisdiction to decide the disputes.

3. Weakness of the international law

- It lacks effective authority to enforce its rules
- It lacks effective legislative (law making authority) machinery
- The ICJ has no compulsory jurisdiction in the true sense of the term.
- The sanctions behind international law are very weak
 - ICJ cannot intervene in the matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of states.
 - Many rules of international law are uncertain and vague.
 - International law has failed to maintain order and peace in the world.

4. Suggestions for improving international law:

- The ICJ should be given compulsory jurisdiction in the true sense of the term.
- An international criminal court should decide all the cases of international crimes.
- International law should be properly codified and scientifically revised from time to time.
- The machinery to enforce the decisions of the world court should be strengthened.
- The powers and scope of the activities of the international law commission should be expanded.
- The doctrine of judicial precedents should be applied in the field of international law.
- In order to strengthen the legislative machinery of international law, more law making treaties & conventions should be made and there should be a provision for their revision from time to time.
- The legislative activities of the general assembly should be further enlarged.
- The U.N. charter should be amended

5. Sanction in international law:

- There is great controversy among the jurist regard to sanctions in international law.
 - There are two groups regarding sanctions in international law. (favor and against)
 - Compare to municipal law, sanctions in international law are far less effective.
- Starke has pointed out the following sanctions behind the international law**
- Under chapter VII of the united nations charter, if there is threat to the international peace and security or an aggression has taken place, the security council can take necessary action to maintain or restore international peace and security.(Gulf war 1991,Iraq-kuwait)
 - The decisions of the international court of justice are binding upon the parties to the dispute. Art 94 of the United Nations also provides that if a party to the dispute does not follow the decision of the court, the

other party may approach the security council which can take necessary action to ensure the implementation of the decision.

III. Explain the Basis of International law (question)

Synopsis

1. Meaning of international law

There are the two main theories which attempt to explain the basis of international law:

2. Theories as to the law of Nature.

3. Theory of Positivism

Other theories regarding the basis of international law

4. Theory of consent

5. Auto- limitation theory

6. Pacta Sunt Servenda

7. Theory of Fundamental rights

Theories as to the law of Nature:

- According to the exponents of this theory, international law is a part of the law of nature.
- States follow the international law because it is a part of law of nature which is a higher law.
- In the beginning natural law associated with religion. The jurists of 16th & 17th centuries, especially Grotius, secularized the concept of the law of nature.
- According to Grotius natural law as the dictate of right reason, for social nature man can enter into agreement or disagreement but should be commanded by god or author of nature.

Criticism regarding theories as to the law of nature:

- The meaning of term natural law vague and uncertain.
- It is not based on realities and actual practice of states.
- Natural law associated with religion only.
- Where we find the god in case of wrongful act.

Positivism Theory:

- Positivists base their theory on the actual practice of states.
- According to them in the ultimate analysis, will of the states is the main source of international law, they said state is binding because the states have given their consent for the rules of international law.
- They said states are sovereign in international level and they restricted their powers and accepted certain rules as binding upon them.
- **Criticism:**
- One of the weaknesses of the positivist theory is that it fails to explain the binding force of customary rules of international law.
- Positivists based their theory on consent which has been severely criticized by jurists.
- There are some principles of international law which are applicable even on non-members of the U.N. although they had never given their consent for it.
- **Auto limitation theory:** This theory is also based on theory of consent and fails to explain the basis of international law. It is based on the presumption that state has a will. Moreover, auto-limitation is no limitation at all. (According to this theory, it is based on will of the state).
- **Pacta Sunt Servenda:** Which means that agreements entered in to by the states must be followed by them in good faith. (whether it international conventions, law making treaty or treaty of contracts states should followed in good faith).
- **Theory of Fundamental Rights:** This theory is based on the naturalistic viewpoint. According to this theory, before the existence of states, Man used to live in natural state and possessed some fundamental rights such as right of independence, equality, self-preservation, etc.

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IV. Explain the Sources of International law. (Question)

Synopsis:

1. Meaning of international law

2. Art 38(1) of the statute of international court of justice explains about sources of international law. There are six sources of international law, there are

- International conventions – Art 38(1)(a)
- International custom – Art(38(1)(b)
- General principles of law recognized by civilized states- Art 38(1)(c)
- Decisions of judicial and arbitral tribunals- Art 38(1)(d)
- Juristic works- Art 38(1)(d)
- Decisions and determinations of principal organs of international institutions- Art 38(1)(e)

• **International conventions – Art 38(1) (a):** The term conventions applies to any treaty, protocol, conference or agreement. According to Art-38(1)(a) of the statute of international court of justice, it is the first source of international law. In the modern period, international convention/treaties are the most important sources of international law.

• Article 2 of the Vienna convention on the law of treaties 1969, "treaty is an agreement whereby two or more states establish or seek to establish relationship between them governed by international law.

➤ International treaty may be divided into two types(Law making treaties and Treaty Contracts)

• **Law making treaties:** Law making treaties are those treaties which are entered in to by large number of States. These are the direct source of international law.

Law making treaties may be divided into two types

- ✓ Treaties enunciating the rules of universal international law.
- ✓ Treaties enunciating the general principles.
- ✓ **Treaties enunciating the rules of universal international law:** Those treaties which are signed by a majority of the states are called the Treaties enunciating the rules of universal international law. Example: U.N. Charter.

✓ **Treaties enunciating the general principles:** treaties which are entered by a large number of countries enunciated general principles of international law.

Examples: Geneva Convention on law of the sea 1958, Vienna convention on diplomatic relations 1961.

- **Treaty contracts:** Treaty contracts are those treaties which are entered into by two or more states. The provisions of such treaties are binding only on the parties to the treaty. Such types of treaties are also the source of international law because they help in the development of customary rules of international law.

• **International Custom:** International custom used to be the most important source of international law in the past. In the modern period, their importance has been lessened.

Meaning of custom: custom is a practice which has been repeated and followed by States and has ultimately assumed the force of law. (It has been accepted and recognized by force of law (judiciary).

Customary rules of international law:

- Customary rules of international law have developed in the following four circumstances. They are
- 1. Diplomatic relations between states.
- 2. Practice of organs of international institution.
- 3. State laws, decisions of the state's courts and state parliamentary or administrative practices.
- 4. Treaty between states.

Ingredients or Elements of Custom: There are four main elements of an international custom. They are

- **Evidence of general practice accepted as law:** Long duration is an essential element of a custom in municipal law. But this is not necessary for an international custom. Art-38 of the ICJ directs the world court to apply international custom as evidence of a general practice accepted as law. In the field of

international law, customs have emerged in short duration. Examples: Customs relating to sovereignty over air space, Sovereign rights over the resources of the continental shelf.

Uniformity and consistency: The custom should be uniform and consistent but complete uniformity is not necessary. Nevertheless, there must be substantial uniformity.

- **Generality of practice:** though universality of practice is not necessary, the practice should have been generally observed or replaced by numerous states.
- **Scotia case law:** Facts of the case- a dispute arose between USA & UK. The fact was the rules of navigation established by British orders in council in 1863. In the year of 1864 more than 30 commercial states accepted the principle. To avoid the accidents on sea at night steamer ship should have a white light and sailing ship should have different colors other than white. But one day dispute arose between the United States ship Berkshire and the British ship Steamer scotia. The Berkshire struck by the scotia because of the Berkshire failure to display colored lights according to customary law of the sea. Due to this British lost its ship. In this case Court held that United States ship will not follow the general practice adopted by the States. Therefore, UK is not held liable to pay any compensation to USA.

- *Opinio juris necessitates*
- Reasonableness

• **General principles of law recognized by the civilized states:**
Res judicata, estoppel etc. are the examples of the general principles of law recognized by the civilized by states.

R. Key, case-in this case the court ruled that international law is based on justice, equity and good conscience which has been accepted by long practice of states.

Barcelona traction case,- in this case also court applied the principle of estoppel.
Prof B. Cheng said international courts have recognized the following principles.

- Good Faith
- Responsibility
- Prescription
- Every court has a right to determine the limits of its own jurisdiction
- A party to a dispute cannot himself be an arbitrator or judge
- Res judicata
- In any judicial proceeding, the court shall give proper and equal opportunity of hearing to both parties.
- **Decisions of judicial and arbitral tribunals (Art-38(1) (d) -** this source includes international as well as State decisions. The arbitral decisions have still less value because it is generally said that arbitrators work more as mediators rather than as judges. Judicial precedent shall not applicable in the field of international law.

V. Explain the Relationship between International law and Municipal law (Question)

Synopsis

- Meaning of International law and Municipal law.
- Monism theory
- Dualism theory
- Specific adoption theory
- Delegation theory
- Transformation theory
- There are five theories, which explain the relationship between international law and municipal law. They are
- **Monism theory:** According to this theory, man is the root of all laws, whether they are international or municipal or internal. It means international and municipal law are the two branches of a single tree. Both laws are originate from a unified knowledge of law (codified Knowledge of law). According to kelson, international law and municipal law are the two faces of same coin. There is no difference between

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- international law and municipal law because international law is superior in international level and municipal law is superior in domestic level. Exponents of this theory are John Kelson, Wright & Duguit.
- **Dualism theory:** According to this theory, international law & municipal law are different laws. Both are two separate laws. Because,
 - Subjects are different,
 - Field is different,
 - Municipal law is the result of the will of the people of that state and international is the result of the common will of all states.
 - Municipal law differs from state to state but international law is universal for all the states in the world.
 Chief Exponents of this theory are Trippel and Anzilotti
 - **Specific adoption theory:** this theory is propounded by positivists. According to them, the international law cannot be applied in sovereign states directly; unless and until that sovereign state specifically adopts that by way of enactments. Examples: ICCPR & ICESCR 1966, Human Rights protection Act 1993.
 - **Delegation theory:** international law spreads universally, but this law has to undergo transformation, if it is applied in municipal law. This is called transformation theory. The supporters of this theory opine that without transformation, international law cannot be applied in internal law.
 - **Transformation theory:** according to propounders of this theory, international law delegates the rule making power to each state in accordance with the constitution and rules of treaty or any other conventions.
 - **State practice regarding relationship between international law and municipal law**
 - **British practice:** the British practice relating to the customary rules of international law and treaty rules is different.

British practice regarding customary rules of international law: in British customary rules of international law are treated as part of their own law. But these are subject to the following conditions.

- a. Rules of international law should not be inconsistent with the British Statutes.
- b. when the highest court determines the scope of customary rule of international law, all the courts in Britain are bound by it.

- **British practice regarding treaty rules:** in Britain the practice relating to treaties is based on the constitutional principles governing the relations between the executive and parliament. The matters relating to negotiations, signature etc. comes under the prerogative powers of the crown. In case of some type of treaties the parliamentary consent is necessary, while in other cases no consent is necessary for their application. Consent is necessary for the following types of treaties.
 - Treaties affecting the rights of British citizens
 - Treaties which amend or modify common or statute laws of Britain
 - Treaties conferring additional powers on crown and
 - Treaties which impose additional financial burden on the government.
- **American practice:** in America also the practice relating to the customary rules of international law and treaty rules is different.
 - Practice regarding customary rules of international law: are treated as a part of their own law when it is not inconsistent with American laws.
 - American practice regarding treaty rules: in America international law have been placed in the same category as the state law.
 - In America treaties are divided into two types
 - 1. (self-executing treaties) become applicable in America without the consent of congress)
 - 2. Non - self Executing treaties whereas non self-executing treaties require the consent of the congress to become applicable in the field of state law).
- **Indian practice:** Indian practice regarding the relationship between international law and municipal law emanates from British practice. From the beginning British distinguished the customary rules of international law and the rules lay down by treaties. This was our pre-constitution situation.


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- ✓ After our constitution was framed, India adopted the practice everything in accordance with the constitution. In fact framers of our constitution had been inspired with the charter of UNO. This has been reflected in our preamble, Part-I to part -IV especially.
- ✓ Art 51- promotion of international peace and security.
- ✓ Art 51(c) provides that state shall endeavor to ensure the respect to international law and obligations arising out international treaties.
- ✓ Art-253 provides that parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention made at an international conference.

VI. Explain the Subjects of International law and the place of individual in International law (Question)

There are three main theories regard to the subjects of international law. They are

1. Only states are the subjects of international law
2. Individual alone is the subjects of International law
3. States are main subjects of international law but individuals, international institutions and certain non-state entities are also the subjects of international law.

• **Danzing Railway official case-**

Facts of the case Poland state acquired the Danzing Railway Company from another state under a treaty. According to that treaty Poland government should provide special amenities (Facilities) to officials of Danzing railway. After acquiring that company Poland did not provide any amenities to them. They filed case before PCIJ against Poland. Poland government argued that Danzing Railway officials were not parties to the treaty, which was an international treaty and they are not subjects of international law. (Pcij gives the decision infavour of Danzing Railway officials).

Nuremberg trial case

Facts of the case- 20 German Nazi leaders (individuals) and six organizations (international institutions) committed genocides (Killing) during the Second World War. They were prosecuted as war criminals. The evidence proved that they committed with common planning and conspiracy. The Nuremberg tribunal was established after the Second World War to try the war criminals of Germany. The trial was started on 20-11-1945. Facts of the case show that individuals and international institutions are also subjects of International law.

The place of individuals in International law:

- As pointed out earlier individuals are also now treated as a subjects of international law. In recent times several treaties have been entered into wherein certain rights have been conferred and duties have been imposed upon the individuals. In this connection following may be noted.
- **Pirates:** pirates are treated as a enemies of mankind under international law. Every state can apprehend and punish them.
- **Harmful acts of individuals:** under certain circumstances states are responsible for the harmful acts of individuals. If a person causes to personnel property of ambassadors of another state, under international law state is responsible for his acts.
- **Foreigners:** responsibility of the state to protect the foreigner within its territory.
- **War criminals:** (in 1979) war crimes are committed by individuals and punishing them according to the provisions of international law.
- **Espionage:** (spies) (gudachararu) Kulbushan jadav case in Pakistan.
- The United Nations charter gives a place of importance to the individuals.
- The international covenant on Human Rights confers rights directly upon individuals.

VII. Explain the State Responsibility in different fields (Question)

Every state has its full power, sovereignty, and control over its municipal law. The internal law of a state shall not interfered by international law. Sometimes nationals of Russia reside in India for business purpose, and then he is called alien or foreigner in India. He should know the law of the land in India and should give the respect to such laws. In that time, if govt. organs caused any damage or its citizens violated

the rights of such alien. Then state of India is held responsible for its organs wrong ful acts or its citizen's wrong ful acts.

• **Definition of State Responsibility.**

According to Starke "the rules of international law as to State Responsibility concern the circumstances in which and the principles whereby, the injured state becomes entitled to redress for the damage suffered".

- Article 5 of The Hague convention 1907 provides that if belligerent (Aggressive) state violates the rules of war, it shall be responsible for payment of compensation. It means if citizens, organs, local or public Authority or government of state caused any damage to foreigners or aliens or non-citizens of foreign state according to international law consent state is held responsible.

State Responsibility can be divided into two types.

1. Original Responsibility
2. Vicarious Responsibility

1. Original Responsibility: it is also called direct Responsibility. Responsibility which arises from organs of State government.

2. Vicarious Responsibility: it is also called indirect Responsibility. Responsibility arises from individuals of state.

State responsibility arises in different occasions. Such occasions are

- 1. State Responsibility in international Delinquency: (Wrong doing or Action going against the Law)
- 2. State Responsibility for injury to Aliens.
- 3. State Responsibility for acts of government organs.
- 4. State Responsibility for protection of Aliens.
- 5. State Responsibility for the acts of Mob violence
- 6. State Responsibility for the acts of Insurgents (Rebels)
- 7. State responsibility for contract with foreigners.
- 8. State Responsibility for breach of treaty or contract or agreement.
- 9. State Responsibility for in respect of Expropriation of foreign property.
- 10. State Responsibility for acts multi-National company.

1. State Responsibility in international Delinquency: Delinquency means Wrong doing or Action going against the Law. An international delinquency is any injury to another state committed by the head or government of a state in violation of an international duty.

International delinquency is a wrongful act committed by the state alliance of another state directly or indirectly. Regarding this, two conditions are required

1. Wrongful act must be done by the head/organ/department/officials of the state against alien of another state.
2. The wrongful act must have been done against the principles of international law.

You Mans case (U.S V/S Mexico) 1926.

Facts of this case this incidents were happened in Mexico. There were certain riots. To curb the riots in Mexico city, mayor gave an order to Army people to disperse (separate) the Americans. The army acted against the order of the mayor and fired at Americans. As result, three Americans were dead. It was imputed (assigned) against the Mexican Government. Even the army acted against the wishes of government also, state is held Responsible.

Yeager v/s Iran (U.S V/S Iran)

Facts of this Case: Yeager was an American national. He was employed in BHI, an American company in Iran. In February 1979, the Islamic Revolution took place. On 13-2-1979 Islamic revolutionary troops came to Yeager Apartment and order him to leave the office within 30 minutes and took him to Hilton hotel. He was detained for several days by them. at last he escaped from Iran. He claimed the compensation.

- **2. State Responsibility for injury to Aliens:** under international law state should protect the foreigner who comes from the foreign state for trade, business or tourism purposes. The state responsibility changes depending upon the circumstances. There are three particular circumstances. They are
- a) State responsibility for acts of individuals.

- Janes claim case (U.S. V/S Mexico 1926).
- Facts of the case: Janes he was a American and he was killed by carbejal in Mexico at mining place on 10-7-1918. This incident was seen by several persons. Regarding this Mexico did not take any action against carbejal. After completion of 8 years American government filed a case against Mexican Government and court passed an order to Mexican govt. should give 12,000\$/- to depends of Janes.
- b) State responsibility for acts of Mob-violence.
- c) State responsibility for acts of insurgents.(Examples: Kashmir, Punjab and Assam issues in India. LTTE issues in Srilanka).
- **3. State Responsibility for acts of government organs:** if the government organs/official caused any damage to alien, then state is liable directly and should pay compensation.
- **case law – Chorzow factory case (Germany v/s Poland) (1928).**
- Facts of this case: there was a German factory situated at Chorzow on Upper Silesia. (upper Silesia is a part of the territory of Poland) The Poland government expropriated that factory. The Germany claimed compensation for an indemnity for the damage caused by the expropriation by Poland was against the spirit and principles of Geneva Convention of 1922. The PCIJ gave its judgment in favor of Germany.
- 4. **State responsibility for contract with foreigners:** generally states can enter into contract with other state. But certain circumstance state can enter into contract with foreigners. If state fails to perform according to contract, individual can file a case under municipal law and get compensation. If it is exhausted, through by political means with the help of home state he can get the justice or he can file a case before ICJ with the help of native or parental state.

Union Bridge company claim case (US V/S Great Britain)1924.

Facts of the case: A war broke between Great Britain and orange free state of South Africa in 1899. union Bridge company supplied certain materials to port Elizabeth under a contract with government of orange free state. The officials of Orange Free State removed the materials from Port Elizabeth and sold the goods without taking the consent of company. Company claimed damages.

- 5. **State Responsibility for breach of treaty or contract or agreement:** usually states have a treaty with each other. If states files to perform their treaty injured state can file case and get compensation.

Case law: I am Alone Ship case

Facts of the case: certain Americans were purchased Ship I am Alone from British govt it registered in Canada and used it for smuggling of Liquor. There was liquor treaty between USA and British in September 1928. the American officials fired and sunk the vassals I am Alone after chasing at a distance of 200 miles away American territories in the High – seas. The Canada government sued America for its wrongful act. The US-Canada compensation Tribunal awarded compensation 20,000/- pounds to Canada and held America liable.

VIII Explain the types of Recognition with its differences. (Question)

Synopsis

1. Introduction
2. Meaning of Recognition
3. Theories of Recognition
4. Types of Recognition
5. Its differences
6. Legal consequences of Recognition
7. Non-consequences of Recognition

- **Introduction:** if any state or territory wants to enjoy the benefits of international law it should recognized as a state. If any territory or state wants to become a state it should possesses some elements. They are
 - 1. a permanent population
 - 2. a defined Territory
 - 3. Sovereignty
 - 4. a government
 - 5. a capacity to enter into relations with other states.

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Before understand the concept of Recognition first we should understand what State is. The American law institute defines a state. A state is under international law is an entity which has defined territory, permanent population is under the control of a government & engages in or has the capacity to engage in, formal relations with other entities.

- Generally Recognition means Acknowledgement of the status of an independent state. In the words of Prof. Oppenheim, "In recognizing a state as a member of international community the existing state declare that in their opinion the new state fulfills the conditions of statehood as required by international law.
- According to International Law, Recognition is the formal acknowledgment of the status of an independent State by other existing state.
 - **Conditions for Recognition of a new state:** According to Kelson, a community to be recognized as an international person must fulfil the four conditions. They are
 - 1. the community must be politically organized.
 - 2. it should have control over a definite.
 - 3. this control should tend towards permanence.
 - 4. the community thus constituted must be independent.

Theories of Recognition can be divided into two types. They are

1. Constitutive theory
2. Declaratory theory

- **Constitutive theory:** according to Prof Oppenheim, "a state is and becomes an international person through recognition only and exclusively. Constitutive theory gives utmost importance to process of recognition. According to this theory recognition is the most essential element. When one entity possesses elements of statehood, it cannot become a state in international level. It means if any entity wants to become a state in international level it should possesses essentials of statehood and it should be recognized as a state by already existing state.
 - A political entity becomes a state only after obtaining recognition. Even though it has essentials of statehood, that entity could not become a state in international law, without recognition. Propounders of this theory are Hegal, Anzilotti, Holland, Oppenheim, etc.
 - Examples: India-1947, Bangladesh-1971 (India & Russia) East timore-1999 (it consisting of 3 lakhs people) U.N.O.

Declaratory theory: Declaration means a document formalizing matters to be made known publicly. While constitutive theory utmost importance for process of Recognition. The declaratory theory does not give any importance to the process of recognition. According to this theory recognition of a state is formal one. It has no legal effect as the existence of a state is a mere question of fact.

- It means when one political entity possess essential elements of statehood, voluntarily declared itself in international level that I have possessed all the elements of statehood therefore today onwards iam a state. Its shows that recognized by another state is not necessary. Propounders of this theory: Hall, Wagner, Brierly and pit corbet and fisher etc.

Types of Recognition

Recognition can be divided into two types. They are

- 1) Defacto recognition (Temporary)
- 2) Dejure recognition (Permanent)

- **1. Defacto recognition:** It is nothing but temporary Recognition. Defacto recognition is a provisional recognition of existing states to a new state. It is the first stage of recognition. It is an actual recognition, but may be withdrawn by recognizing state at any time.
 - Examples: Israel is the best examples of this. Several states gives de jure recognition and some states gives de facto recognition.
 - Taiwan: Taiwan is the best examples of this. Even today also several states given defacto recognition for Taiwan. Even lost its membership of U.N.O. Also till today it survives as a state



- **De jure Recognition:** is final, complete and law ful. Diplomatic relations are exchanged. It is final recognition. De jure recognition may be give directly and sometimes it may be given after de facto recognition. De jure recognition is final and irrevocable.
- De jure recognition is granted when in the opinion of the recognizing state the recognized state possesses all the essential requirements of statehood and is capable of being a member of the international community.
- As pointed out by Prof H.A.Smith, the British practice shows that three conditions precedent are required for grant of de jure recognition of a new state. Three conditions are
 1. A reasonable assurance of stability and permanence.
 2. the government should command the general support of the population.
 3. it should be able and willing to fulfil its international obligation.

Distinction between De facto and De jure Recognition

- **De facto Recognition**
 1. it is provisional (Temporary)
 2. it is only a fact but not legal
 3. it may be withdrawn at any time by Recognizing state
 4. Diplomatic representatives are not exchanged
 5. it depends upon wait and see policy
 6. May not get the membership of U.N.O
- **De jure Recognition**
 1. it is permanent and final
 2. it is fully legal and Rightful
 3. generally it cannot be withdrawn
 4. Diplomatic representatives are exchanged
 5. De jure recognition may be given without De facto Recognition. It can be given directly.
 6. get the membership of U.N.O
- **Luther v. sagor (1921)**
 - It was held that there is no distinction between de facto and de jure recognition for the purpose of giving effect to the internal acts of the recognized state. The fact in this case are as follows.
 - in June, 1918, Russia nationalized timber and other industries. Consequently, Mill of the plaintiff was acquired. In August, 1920, the representatives of the Russian government entered into a contract with the defendant to sell some timber, etc. the plaintiff requested the court to declare that all the goods purchased by the defendant under the said contract are his property. The defendant contended that Russia was a sovereign state and by the act of a sovereign state, the ownership of the plaintiff was ended. Britain had given de facto recognition to Russia. The court decided in favor of the defendant. Because in internal matters of the state it's not necessary whether it got de facto or de jure recognition.

IX. Explain the Legal consequences of Recognition and Non recognition.

Legal consequences of Recognition:

- 1. Diplomatic relations
- 2. Treaties
- 3. To Sue and to be Sued
- 4. Immunities and privileges
- 5. State Succession arises.
- 6. Membership in United Nation
- 7. The courts of the recognizing state give effect to the past as well as present legislation and executives acts of the recognised state.
- 8. In regard to the property and diplomatic relations, the recognized state can claim certain immunity.
- 9. The diplomatic envoys of the recognized state get a number of privileges and immunities in the recognizing state.


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- 10. The recognized state becomes entitled to sue in the courts of recognizing state.
- 11. Recognized state can purchase a property of recognizing state.

Consequences of Non-Recognition:

- 1. could not establish diplomatic Relationship
- 2 not entered into treaties
- 3. not have the capacity to sue and be sued
- 4. could not the membership of international community.
- 5. state succession not arises
- 6. cannot purchase a property of another state.
- **Recognition of insurgency:** Insurgency presupposes a civil war or political revolt in a state. In fact, insurgency is an intermediate stage between tranquility (peaceful) and belligerency. (waging war, nation at war)
- Insurgency means rebels against the government or political revolt in a state.
- Recognition of insurgency is the acknowledgement of fact situation for practical purpose.

Essentials conditions for recognizing insurgency

- Control over a considerable part of the territory
- Considerable support to the insurgents from the majority of the people living in the territory.
- Insurgents should be capable and willing to carry out international obligations.

Effects of recognition insurgency

- Insurgents are not treated as pirates
- The rebels of civil strife are treated as *hostis generis humani* (the enemy of human beings), until they are recognized as insurgents.
- 3. The international rules of war become applicable to them.
- Recognition of Government: Recognition of government is, sometimes, differs from the recognition of state. A state may be recognized and is admitted it as a member to the united nations. But the difficulty may arise in recognition of Head of the government. It is not legal. It is purely political.
- Examples : majority of the states does not recognize Taliban government in Afghanistan. Only Pakistan and few states have recognized it. india, America etc. have not recognized (but it has been recognized as a state by several states)

Luther v. sagor (1921)

- It was held that there is no distinction between *de facto* and *de jure* recognition for the purpose of giving effect to the internal acts of the recognized state. The fact in this case are as follows.
- in June, 1918, Russia nationalized timber and other industries. Consequently, Mill of the plaintiff was acquired. In August, 1920, the representatives of the Russian government entered into a contract with the defendant to sell some timber, etc. the plaintiff requested the court to declare that all the goods purchased by the defendant under the said contract are his property. The defendant contended that Russia was a sovereign state and by the act of a sovereign state, the ownership of the plaintiff was ended. Britain had given *de facto* recognition to Russia. The court decided in favor of the defendant. Because in internal matters of the state its not necessary whether it got *de facto* or *de jure* recognition.

Great Britain v/s Costa Rica(1923)

- The legal government in costa Rica was ejected by Tinoco by force in 1917. he ruled the country for two years. He invited British nationals to invest the amount in industries. Accordingly some of the British industrialists went to costa Rica and established industries and businesses. Tinoco government had given undertaking giving guarantee for the money invested in that country. In 1919, Tinoco government was ejected by subsequent government by force. Many of the leading powers (states) did not Recognize the subsequent government in Costa Rica. But 20 states recognized it. The subsequent government rejected the obligations by enacting "The law of Nullities Act No.41". It caused a heavy blow against the British nationals. On behalf of its nationals, Great Britain claimed compensation. William H. Taft, the president of the united states supreme court was appointed as Sole Arbitrator with the mutual consent of Great Britain and Costa Rica.

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• in the course of enquiry of Arbitration, the arbitrator discussed the question of Recognition. Costa Rica raised the objection in that Great Britain had not recognized the new government, thus it could not claim.

• the sole Arbitrator gave his award upholding the law of Nullities Act No.41. sole Arbitrator held that when state is not recognized as a state and its government is also not recognized then such state not have any jurisdiction to claim compensation because when it is not recognized its shows that it will not get independence and it is not a sovereign state in international level.

Afghanistan: Afghanistan measuring 6,47,497 sq.km. it was ruled by monarchy. Monarchy was overthrown in 1973. then after several persons ruled the Afghanistan. In 1989 USSR acquired it but withdrawn in 1989. then military council control the state but its plan was failed then it is under the control of Taliban. There are several revolutionary group each claiming head of the government but having control over in certain areas of Afghanistan. Laden came from Saudi Arabia to Afghanistan did lot of Terrorism Activities in the world. Even America, India and western countries suffers lot of problems. Therefore till today Afghanistan Taliban government is not recognized by all the countries in the world but only three states are recognized (Pakistan, Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates).

• **Pakistan:** Nawaz Sharif was the elected prime minister of Pakistan. He is the leader of Muslim League party. His party won majority seats in parliament and formed the government. The military under the leadership of Musharraf overthrew and imprisoned him. But at first member states of U.N.O. did not recognize the Musharraf government. Later only one by one recognized it.

• **Palestine:** Palestine has been recognized as a state by more than 80 states(including india). Yasser Arafat leader of Palestine has been recognized as the head of the Palestine, even though there is no proper administrative wing, ministry, place for secretariat, etc. its territories are also not clearly defined. Even then, Arafat's Government has been recognized by united nations also.

X. defines State Succession. Explain the Rights and duties arising out of State Succession.

Synopsis.

- Meaning of State Succession
- Types of Succession
- Principles of the continuity of states
- Rights and duties arising out of state succession
- Succession regarding membership of United Nations
- Succession in International organization.
- The law of succession is seen in every jurisprudence, ex, Hindu jurisprudence, Muslim jurisprudence, Greek jurisprudence, Roman jurisprudence, etc. it is an inherent interest in every human being. The law of state succession is a new subject and still it is developing position. It is incorporated from roman law. The law of state succession is imbedded(inserted) in the principle of continuity theory. The governments may be changed but the state remains unchanged and its rights and liabilities are also remained and unchanged. It helps the international co-operation in business, relationships, etc. in good faith. It serves international peace and security.
- **Meaning of State succession:** A succession of international person occurs who one or more international person take place of another international person, in consequences of certain changes in the latter condition.
- State succession can be divided into two types. They are
 - 1. universal succession
 - 2. Partial Succession
- 1. Universal succession: if the legal identity of a community is completely destroyed there is said to be total succession and complete succession.
- Circumstances in which universal succession arises
 - a) Subjugation (defeat)
 - b) Voluntarily Merger
 - c) Break-up

- a) Subjugation (defeat): China subjugated Tibet and now Tibet as a part of the territory of China. Tibet lost its sovereignty and its independence.
- b) Voluntarily Merger: a state can voluntarily merge with another sovereign state. Then lost its identity as a state in international level.
- Examples: in 1975 Sikkim and India, after II world war Germany divided as two states. East and West Germany. On 03-10-1990 both states united each other.
- c) Break-up: A state may break up for several reasons and lead to birth of several states. When a state breaks into several parts and each part becomes a separate international person.
- Examples : in 1991 USSR

In 1947 divided into two states.

East Timore came into exist Nov, 1999 from Indonesia.

- **2. Partial Succession:** Partial Succession is a form of State Succession when a States loses its territory while retaining the personality and legal responsibility.

Partial succession takes place

- a). When a part of the state revolt and after achieving independence
- b) when a part of the state ceded(surrendered) to another state.
- C) when a sovereign state loses part of its independence by becomes a protectorate of another state.
- d) Purchase
- e) Referendum/Plebiscite/ decree of the people.

Rights and duties arising out of state succession:

- 1. political rights and duties
- 2. Local rights and duties
- 3. State property
- 4. State Archives
- 5. State or Public Debts
- 6. Contracts
- 7. Concessionary Contracts
- 8. Laws
- 9. Unliquidated Damages
- 10. Nationality
- 11. Succession to property in foreign state.
- 12. Succession of states in respect of treaties.
- 1. political rights and duties: no succession takes place in respect of political rights and duties, hence succeeding state is not bound by the political treaties of the former state such as treaties of peace or neutrality.
- 2. **Local rights and duties:** A genuine succession takes place in respect of local rights and duties, such as, land, rivers, roads, railways, etc. in the case of German settlers in Poland, PCIJ, in its advisory opinion held that private rights do not end by the change of sovereignty.
- 3. **State property:** Article 11 of the Vienna convention on state property, Archives and debts, 1983 provides that successor state will get the property of the state. (if there is no agreement)
- 4. **State Archives:** Article 25 of the Vienna convention on state property, Archives and debts, 1983 provides that state Archives of the predecessor state passing to newly independent successor state. (if there is agreement) if there is bilateral agreement between two states, it should not infringe the rights of people of that state, to information about history and to their cultural heritage.
- 5. **state or public debts:** : Article 36 of the Vienna convention on state property, Archives and debts, 1983 provides that successor state is not liable for debts of predecessor state or public debts. If there is no agreement) in case part of the territory of the state get independence from the parental state, it is liable for what the loan taken by parental state for that territory. (Art-38 and 40
- 6. **contracts:** Majority of jurists are of view that the succeeding states should be bound by the contract entered into by extinct state. But in west Rand central gold mining co.ltd v/s King, it was held that the

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succeeding state was entitled to decide whether it will accept the financial obligations of the former state. Until it accepts the financial obligations of the former state, it will not be bound by them.

- **7. Concessionary Contracts:** by Concessionary Contracts we mean the contracts through which certain concession such as digging of mines, laying of railways, etc. are granted. Since these are of mostly local nature, the succeeding state is bound by them.
- **8. Laws:** so far as the laws of the former state are concerned, civil law continuous until it is changed by the succeeding state.
- **9. Unliquidated Damages for torts:** No succession takes place in respect of Unliquidated damages for torts. But, the succeeding state will bound if the former state had accepted or had decided to pay compensation.
- **10. Nationality:** nationality is the link which individual can enjoy the benefits of international law.
- **11. Succession to property in foreign state:** the succeeding state becomes the successor of the property of the extinct state situated in foreign situated in foreign country.
- **12. Succession of states in respect of treaties.** Treaties entered by former state shall not bound by succeeding state.
- Succession regarding membership of the United Nations. Once a state lost its sovereignty, independence, integrity and identification in international level immediately states lost its membership because state only has he got the membership of U.N.O. but international community cannot get the membership.

XI. Explain the types of State Jurisdiction (Question)

- Generally State jurisdiction means it is the power of the state under international law govern persons and property by its municipal law. According to Prof Oppenheim state jurisdiction is essentially the extent of each state's right to regulate conduct on the consequences of events. Each state has its own territorial jurisdiction over its people, property, etc. each state sovereign within its territories. It can make laws civil or criminal for its people. It is called territorial jurisdiction. Under international law all states are equal. Each state enjoys full freedom in its territory. It is due to reason that each state must survive. The internal law protects the law-abiding nationals of that country. The state punishes the wrong-doers, who go beyond the municipal law. Else, not only the peace and security of that country, but also of the entire world peace.
- **State jurisdiction can be divided into two types.**
- 1. Territorial Jurisdiction/sovereignty
- 2. Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction/Sovereignty.
- **1. Territorial Jurisdiction/sovereignty:** A state can exercise its sovereignty within its territory. It means that state is independent and sovereign with in its territory and it can make a law for its territory and its people. It is called Territorial jurisdiction.

For the purpose of the exercise of territorial jurisdiction, the customary international law recognizes the state territory as follows

- 1. the land situate within the boundaries of a state recognized by international law over which state has its control and power.
- 2. the maritime costal belt or territorial sea, according to the law of the sea.
- 3. a ship bearing the flag of the sate wishing to exercise jurisdiction and
- 4. ports.
- Section 2 of IPC provides that if any person committed a crime within the territory of india, our Authority have the jurisdiction to punish according to provisions of the code. Any person means either citizens of India or non-citizens of India.
- Examples: 1. if Indian citizen committed a crime within the territory of india, then our Authority has the right to punish because he did the crime within the territory of india and he is a citizen of India.
- 2. If Pakistan citizen did a crime with in india, our authority has the right to punish because he did a crime with in the territory of india.

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- 3. If citizen of pak and USA both killed one citizen in Delhi, after that both ran away to America, then the question is whether American courts has the jurisdiction to punish both or American citizen only.

Chung Chi Cheung v/s The King (1939)

- **Facts of the Case:** Chung Chi Cheung was a cabin Boy in a Chinese Armed ship and he was a British Citizen. He shot the captain and injured the Acting chief officer of the ship while was territorial Marinal Jurisdiction of China. The Captain died on the spot. The Acting Chief officer ordered the crew to get the ship to the port of Hong Kong and handed over the accused to the police of Hong Kong. The accused pleaded that the murder took place in the territorial water jurisdiction of china, and he should handed over to china. (which state has the jurisdiction to punish) both State has the right to punish for Britain he was a citizen and for China he committed the crime with in the territorial jurisdiction of china.
- **Veer Savarkar Case(1911)**
- **Facts of The case:** Savarkar was a famous Indian freedom fighter. He had revolutionary thoughts. He wants to free India from British clutches. While he was in London, he was arrested by British Government under The Fugitive Offenders Act 1881.while he was brought from London to India for Trail; he escaped from the ship and reached Marselles Harbour. A French policeman arrested Savarkar and handed over him to a British policeman. French policeman thought that he did a crime in the board (ship)its my duty handed over him to British person. Later French government alleged a violation of its territorial sovereignty and asked the British government to return Savarkar to it as restitution. But British government did not heed the request of France. France filed a case against British before Permanent court of Arbitration. It gave its decision infavour of Great Britain. (Once a state extradited the criminal to another state, which state received the criminal it cannot return the criminal to which state extradited because there is no rule in International law regarding this).
- **S.S.Lotus Case (1927)**
- **Facts of the case:** s.s. lotus was a French ship. While it was proceeding to Constantinople, it collided (hit or crashed) with a Turkish collier- the Boz-Kourt at the coast of Turkey. As a result, Turkish Vessel was sunk and eight Turkish nationals were died. The Turkish Government initiated criminal proceedings against the officers of both the ships and arrested them and convicted them. The French Government protested the trail and convictions, contending that the turkey had no jurisdiction.
- PCIJ held that Turkish Govt. did not violate the rules at the time of Punishing the French officers because the accident were happened within the jurisdiction of Turkey.
- **Immunities from Territorial Jurisdiction:**
- International law confers exemption and immunities from territorial jurisdiction on certain individuals and entities, these are called "Immunities from Territorial Jurisdiction". They are
 1. Diplomatic Agents: (Vienna convention on Diplomatic relations 1961)
 2. Foreign sovereigns: this immunity is bases on the maxim "Par in porem non habit imperium" (No state can have jurisdiction over another state)
- **Case laws:** Mighell v/s Sultan of Johore (1894)
- 3. Public properties of Foreign sovereign state: how immunities are enjoyed by foreign sovereign as like his property also got the immunities. But one thing is that property should be owned by foreign sovereign state.
- 4. International organizations: All the international organizations are the international persons. They are equivalent with sovereign states. Therefore, they enjoy the immunity from territorial jurisdiction with the similar status of foreign sovereign.
- 5. Extradition Treaties:
- 6. Foreign Troops (videshi pade): sometimes a state allows another state to have free passage of foreign troops in its territory. It means state which grants the free passage, waives its rights and grants immunities to those foreign troops. (Iraq-kuwait war Saudi Arabia grants its territory to members of security council)
- 7. War ships and their crew: the immunities to war ships and their crew is similar to Foreign Troops

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- **Extra Territorial Jurisdiction:** Where a state extends its jurisdiction beyond its territorial jurisdiction, it is called Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction. Section 4 of IPC explains about Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction. It provides that if Indian citizen did a crime outside of India, then our authority has the right to punish that criminal according to law of the land, because he /she is a citizen of India.
- According to this theory, in some cases, persons, property etc. may be situated physically within the territory, yet the state cannot exercise jurisdiction over them, vice versa, the property or persons may not be within the territory of the state may be able to exercise jurisdiction over them.
- The theory of Extra- Territoriality applies on the following cases.
 - Sovereign and High officers of the state.
 - Diplomatic Agents.
 - Public Vessels of Foreign State.
 - Armed forces of foreign state.
 - International Organisations.
- Sovereign and High officers of the state: when sovereign rulers or high officers of foreign state visit other states, they are ordinarily regarded to be outside the jurisdiction of visiting state.
- Diplomatic Agents: the diplomatic agents are also immune from different types of jurisdictions of states in which they are appointed.
- Public vessels of foreign state: public vessels of foreign states generally treated to be outside the jurisdiction of foreign states where they may be for the time being.
- Armed forces of foreign state: the armed forces of foreign states also enjoy certain immunities from the jurisdiction of foreign state where they are sanctioned for the time being.
- International institutions:

XII. Explain the concept of State Territorial Sovereignty (Question)

- Each state is sovereign within its territory. The territory of a state comprises not only of its land mass but also its national waters (rivers, lakes, bays (natural harbor), estuaries, other enclosed areas and the territorial sea).
- **Meaning of State Territory:** state territory may be defined as portion of globe which is subjected to the sovereignty of a state. A state without territory is not possible, although the necessary territory may be very small, as with government.
- State territory includes land mass, national waters, Territorial waters/maritime Belt, Continental shelf, Exclusive economic zone and High sea/open Sea.
- **International Rivers:** rivers which run through several states are described as non-national rivers. Such rivers are owned by more than one state; each state owns that part of the river which runs through its territory. Rivers which are navigable from the open sea and pass through several states, between their sources are called international rivers.
- **Inter-oceanic canals-** are the canals which connect international water ways and are available for the shipping of all states. Their use and control are governed by international treaties.
- The most important oceanic canals are
 - Suez Canal
 - Keil Canal
 - Panama Canal
- **Suez Canal:** it is the most famous inter-oceanic Canal. In the beginning it was under control of French government. Later on it came under the control of British govt in 1954, a treaty was concluded between British and Egypt whereby Britain withdraw its force from the Suez canal. In 1956 Suez Canal was nationalized by Egypt. France, Britain and Israel reacted strongly against this action of Egypt and made a joint armed intervention to prevent Egypt from nationalizing the Suez Canal. The problem was resolved through the efforts of Russia, Security Council and the general Assembly. Subsequently all the states shall have the right of shipping over this canal.
- **Keil canal:** in the beginning this canal was under the control of Germany. After the First World War, it was thrown open for all the states. (it is another important inter oceanic canal)


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- **Panama Canal:** Panama canals connect Atlantic Sea with the Pacific sea. Under the treaty of 1901 the Panama canals came under the control of U.S.A. This is a very important canal for commercial and transport purposes. Recently there has been a lot of controversy between Panama and America regarding the control and use of this canal. In March 1973, the Security Council held a session on Panama. In this session a proposal was brought which could have removed the control of America. But this proposal was rejected by America. At last Panama and America states entered into a fresh treaty, in 1973 onwards Panama and America both control over this canal equally.

XIII. Explain the Modes of Acquisition and loss of State Territory. (Question)

- Meaning of State
- Meaning of State Territory
- Modes of Acquisition of State territory are
 1. Occupation
 2. Prescription (long use without interruption)
 3. Accretion (increase through by natural growth)
 4. Cession (surrender)
 5. Annexation /conquest (through by war) (Addition)
 6. Lease
 7. Pledge
 8. Plebiscite (decree of the people)
 9. Purchase
 10. Newly born states (through by revolution new states were born from their parental state.
 11. Agreements/treaty

1. Occupation: according to Starke "occupation consists in establishing sovereignty over a territory not under the authority of any other state, whether newly discovered or an unlikely case abandoned by the state formally in control.

Essentials of occupation:

- Occupation must be actual (real). It should not be nominal.
- Occupation recognized only upon the actual exercise of sovereignty.
- Sometimes, occupation may also be preceded by discovery. Discovery of a new land gives good title.
- There must be strong intention and desire to have the occupation of that.
- It must be open and public and involve the continuous, peaceful display of state authority extending over a long period.
- A mere forceful occupation does not give a rightful title to the occupier.

Island of Palmas Arbitration case:

- Palmas Island is very small island, measuring two miles. Having 1000 population only, near Philippines. Before 1898 the Philippines was under the control of Spain. In the Spanish American war of 1898, Spain lost Philippines to America. America claimed that I have acquired that Palmas island through by treaty with Spain. And this island was discovered by Spain. Therefore in 1906 American officials visited to Palmas Island and opine that land belongs to America.
- On the other hand, Netherlands claimed to have occupied it since 1700. According to the court of Arbitration, island of Palmas was a part of Netherlands because before America visited that territory, from 1700 Netherlands government exercises their actual continuous sovereignty over islands without any interruption.

Eastern Green land case:

- On July 10, 1931, Norway declared their sovereignty over the eastern part of green land through a government decree. On the other hand, Denmark also claimed her sovereignty over the said area. During these hot exchanges, the Second World War was declared. After that several allied powers declared that eastern green land should belong to Denmark only. The foreign minister of Norway also admitted and supported the declaration of allied powers.
- However, Norway govt filed a proceeding before the PCIJ.

- The court by a majority decided that eastern green land should belong to Denmark only. As the intention claim and occupation were displayed very clearly on the part of the Denmark.
- **Andaman Island issue:**
- Andaman Island very near to Indonesia but it's very far away from India. These Islands have been under the control and occupation of India since British government. Indonesia government argued that it belongs to us because it's very nearer to us but government of India argued that it belongs to us because since British period it was under our control, therefore it belongs to us.
- 2. **Prescription:** A claim which is founded on long use, the operation of long or immemorial possession or use of a thing and uninterrupted use and enjoyment.
- 3. **Accretion:** it means territory is increased through by natural growth. It is a geographical process. Due to floods, eruption of volcanoes, raising of corals in the shape of islands create certain new lands and add the territory of the state. It is called Accretion.
- 4. **Cession:** means surrender. A sovereign state surrenders some of portion of its territory to another sovereign state. The cession of territory may be happened on the basis of 3 grounds.
 - Voluntarily
 - compulsion as a result of war
 - Amicable settlement between countries to avoid war of conflicts.
- Examples: Berubari is a small area having 9 square miles situate in the west Bengal. There was an agreement between india and pak in 1958 by which india transferred the area of berubari of india to pak (now it is in Bangladesh)
- 5. **Annexation /conquest (through by war) (Addition)** (in 1959 State of China through by war acquired State of Tibet and in 1962 through by war State of China acquired 10,000 square KM territory from India.)
- 6. **Lease** (1897 -1997 China leased Hong Kong territory to Britain for a period of 100 years)
- 7. **pledge**
- 8. **plebiscite**(decree of the people) through by plebiscite (election) East Timore people got independence in 1999 from State of Indonesia)
- 9. **purchase** (USA purchased Alaska territory From USSR for research purpose in 1854) and napoleon sold his Luciana territory to USA for Rs 3,00,000/-)
- 10. **Newly born states** (through by revolution new states were born from their parental state.
- 11. **Agreements/treaty** (1960 Berubari) to avoid the war between India and Pakistan, through by treaty Govt. of India transferred its part of territory to Pakistan in 1960. Its popularly known as Berubari.

Modes of loss of Territory are:

- There are seven modes through which a state may lost its territory.
- 1. **Cession:** as a state acquires the territory through cession, the other state loses it.
- 2. **Operation of Nature:**
- 3. **Through by Democratic means (merge).**
- 4. **Revolt:** sometimes a state may lose its territory and a new state may emerge. Example (Pak-Bangladesh)
- 5. **Dereliction:** when a state renounces part of its territory or fails to exercise or slackness, to exercise sovereignty over it, then it may lose such territory. Such examples are however, very rare in history.
- 6. **Losing a Territory by granting of Independence to a colony:**
- 7. **purchase:**
- 8. **Treaty/Agreement.**

XIV. Define Nationality. Explain the modes of acquisition and loss of Nationality. (Question)

- According to Prof Oppenheim Nationality is the link through which an individual can enjoy the benefits of international law.
- **Modes of Acquisition of Nationality.**

A nationality may be acquired by any one of the following ways.

- 1. by Birth


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- 2. by Naturalization
- 3. by Resumption (first loose again he will get)
- 4. by Subjugation(conquer, war)
- 5. Merger (in 1975when Sikkim State merge with in India automatically all the Sikkim people lost the Nationality of Sikkim and got the nationality of India1975)
- 6. by migration(to leave one country)

Modes of loss of Nationality:

- 1) **By Release:** (when he acquired the nationality of one State, automatically he lost the nationality of another State.
- 2) **by deprivation:** (Removal) (if state prohibits its citizens to work in another country, then without consent of state if he works)
- 3) **By Renunciation:** if any people have two states nationality, then he renounces any one states nationality.
- 4. **By substitution:** in 1897 state of china leased its part of the territory to England for a period 100 years. After completion of period the people can choose either England or china.
- 5. **by long Standing residence in abroad:**

Nottebohm case:

- Born in 1881 in Germany. Nottebohm went to Guatemala in 1905. but he continued his business relations with Germany and went to Germany several times. After 1931, he visited his brother in Liechtenstein. In 1938, he visited his brother in Liechtenstein. In 1938, he left Guatemala. After reaching Liechtenstein, he through his attorney, submitted an application for naturalization as a citizen of citizen of Liechtenstein. And the same was granted in October in 1939. he returned to Guatemala at the beginning of 1940 on Liechtenstein passport and in Guatemala his change of nationality was enrolled on the register of aliens. As a result of Second World War Guatemala confiscated the property of Nottebohm and arrested and transferred to USA. Then he went to Liechtenstein. In 1951 Liechtenstein filed a case before ICJ.
- **Dual or Double Nationality:** The concept of dual nationality means that a person is a national of two countries at the same time. Each country has its own nationality laws based on its own policy. Persons may have dual nationality by automatic operation of different laws rather than by choice.

XV. Define extradition and explain the essential conditions for extradition (Question)

Synopsis:

- Introduction
- Meaning of Extradition
- Object of Extradition
- Essential conditions for Extradition
- Cases
 1. Haya Della Torre case
 2. Sucha Singh case
 3. Dharma Teja Case
 4. Dali lama Case
 5. Abu Salem Case
 6. Nadeem Case
 7. Dahood Ibrahim Case
 8. Re Munier Case

Oct 24th1945 is the green letter day in the history of the world. Because on that day only very important leaders of the world established one of the strongest international institutions in the world, it's popularly known as United Nations organizations. One of the main objects of U N O is to maintain international peace and security. With co-operation of states only, UNO can achieve its goals. Its shows that, it is the right and social responsibility of every country to punish the culprits, criminal offenders, anti-social elements. Else, the peaceful atmosphere of the country spoils.

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In modern world states are not only the subject of international law, even individuals, international institutions and non-state entities are also subjects of international law. Each state exercises complete jurisdiction over all the persons within its territory.

- If a person committed a crime within the territory of the state, a state can punish the criminal under municipal law or law of the land. But a difficult problem arises when a person after committing crime runs away to another country, in such a situation how injured state can punish the criminal. Through international cooperation/treaties only state can punish the criminals; otherwise he will become a dangerous to the world.
- In modern era crimes has no boundaries but criminal law and states had its own jurisdictions. Territorial jurisdiction plays an important role to bring the criminal before judiciary. Therefore if criminal flees from the territorial jurisdiction of the state after committing an offence, regarding this, the law of extradition plays an important role to bring back the fugitive.
- Where a person who has committed an offence in one country escapes to another, what is the duty of the latter with regard to him? Should the state of asylum try him in its own country according to its own laws or send him up to the country whose law he has broken? To the general question international law gives no certain answer.
- The father of modern international law "Hugo Grotius" in his book "*De Jure Belli ac Pacis*" said that 'it is the duty of each state either to punish the criminals or return them to the states where they have committed a crime'. Basic principle is that in international law every state has the right to punish the criminals either he committed a crime in the country or outside the country. If the state is incapable to punish, then it can surrender or handed over the criminal to another state where that person was committed an offence.
- In modern world it is argued that every state is sovereign and no one state exercises its jurisdictional authority of another sovereign state. But mutual cooperation of states for the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice demand that nations should cooperate with one another in surrendering fugitive criminals to the states in which crime was committed particularly because
- Where he has committed the offence that country has the right to punish because more evidence is available in that country.
- That country has the greatest interest in the punishment of the offender to ascertaining the truth.
- In the words of Prof Oppenheim "extradition is the delivery of an accused or a convicted individual to the state on whose territory he is alleged to have committed or to have been convicted of a crime, by a state on whose territory the alleged criminals happens to be for the time being".
- According to Starke the term extradition denotes the process whereby under treaty or upon a basis of reciprocity one state surrenders to another at its request a person accused or convicted of criminal offence committed against the laws of the requesting state.

Extradition is useful for the following two reasons.

- Severe offences do not go unpunished (must be punished)
- Demanding State may have good proof to penalize the offender or criminal.

Object of Extradition are:

- To punish the criminals
- To give justice for Injured State
- To protect the valuable rights of states
- To prevent criminals who flee from a jurisdiction to escape from punishment
- Criminals are surrendered as it safeguards the interest of the territorial State.
- Extradition is based on mutual cooperation.

Essential conditions for Extradition:

1. Political Offender
2. Religious Offender
3. Military Offender
4. double Criminality


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- 5. Bilateral Treaty
- 6. Rule of Speciality
- 7. Evidence Prima facie
- 8. Conditions
- 9. procedure
- 10. Its own Nationals
- **Political Offender:** Extradition between two countries can be welcome in cases of criminals only and not for political offenders. In international law extradition for political criminals is not permitted. Political crime means if crime is related to politics, if committed from political motives or committed for political purpose.
- **Religious offender:** religious offense means any action which offends religious sensibilities and provokes negative emotions in people with strong belief and which is usually associated with an traditional response to or correction of, sin (immorality).
- **Double Criminality:** The specific offence, for which his extradition is sought for, must be an offence in the State requesting for extradition and the state extradited accused. This is called rule of double criminality. For example, Murder and Bigamy.
- **Bilateral Treaty:** extradition is generally a matter of Bilateral Treaty. It has been held that there must be a formal treaty not simply an agreement or notification. Therefore without extradition treaty no one state will not extradite the criminal because its not a law or rule.
- **Rule of Speciality:** when an accused is extradited then the receiving state must try him for that Specific offence for which his extradited was sought for. It means for what offence extradited the criminal for such offence only receiving state conduct a trial.
- **Evidence Prima facie:** there should be sufficient evidence for the crimes for which extradition is requested. It should prima facie appear that the accused has committed the crime. without evidence no one state should not surrender the criminal.
- **Conditions:** the conditions mentioned in the extradition treaty and other formalities must be also fulfilled/observed.
- When a person is accused of having committed a crime and his extradition is sought for, it is not necessary that accused must be present in the state where the alleged crime was committed.
- **Its own Nationals:** generally states do not allow the extradition of their own citizens. But, this has been criticized. Even today also several states adopted the rules that not allow the extradition of their own citizens.
- **Haya De La Torre's Case**
- a rebellion took place in Peru in 1948 but Failed. The Government issued an arrest warrant against rebellion leaders. Haya De La Torre was one of the Peruvian leaders against whom arrest warrant was issued. When this information received by Haya De La Torre, immediately he sought asylum to State of Colombia Embassy, situate in Lima capital of Peru. Colombia Government granted asylum on 03-01-1949. When this matter known by State of Peru, it requesting to Colombia Government to surrender Haya De La Torre because he did lot of rebellion activities against Peru State and also one of the main rebellion leader but State of Colombia refused to surrender or extradite him because he is not a criminal but he is a political offender and decided to take him to Colombia. Peru refused to leave him out of country, and arranged army around the Embassy of Colombia in Lima so that Haya De La Torre should not escape from the State of Peru. Colombia brought a suit against State of Peru Government before International Court of Justice (ICJ). Peru Government argued that Haya De La Torre was a Criminal, and he should not escape from the punishment and should be extradited by Colombia Government. But Colombia Government contended that Torre was a political offender and he was entitled to asylum. The international Court of Justice declared that Colombia was not to bind to surrender the refugee, treating Haya De La Torre as a Political offender
- **Re Castioni case**

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In this case extradition of a man named Castioni was accused of murdering a member of the State Council of the canton of Taconite. Political discontent was going on in the said Canton for some time. An armed mob attacked the municipal palace and killed a member of the state council. There was evidence that the shot had been fired by Castioni. But the Queens Bench of England held that Castioni had committed a political crime and therefore he could not be extradited.

Re Meunier Case

- He was an rebel and was charged with causing two explosions in a parish Caffe and some barracks. After committing the crime he fled away to England. The French govt. requested for the extradition. The Accused contended that he cannot be extradited because he was accused of a political crime. In this case the accused did not belong to any particular political party. He was anarchist and was opposed to all sorts (kinds) of govt. the court ordered for his extradition.

Dalai Lama Case

- when State of China acquired the whole territory of Tibet, then Religious leader of State of Tibet they came to India along with his followers and requested to Government of India to give Asylum in its territory. In those periods Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister of India and he accepted their request granted asylum to them in its different territories.

Sucha Singh Case

- Sucha Singh murdered of former Chief Minister State Punjab Sri Prathap Singh Kairon. The he fled to State of Nepal. There was a Extradition treaty between india and Nepal in 1953. when this matter known by india, then our govt. request to State of Nepal to surrender of Sucha Singh. After consider the evidence govt. of Nepal Extradite the Criminal to India.

Veer Savarkar Case(1911)

- Facts of The case: Savarkar was a famous Indian freedom fighter. He had revolutionary thoughts. He want to free india from British clutches. While he was in London, he was arrested by British Government under The Fugitive Offenders Act 1881.while he was brought from London to India for Trail, he escaped from the ship and reached Marseilles Harbour. A French policeman arrested Savarkar and handed over him to a British policeman. French policeman thought that he did a crime in the board (ship)its my duty handed over him to British person. Later French government alleged a violation of its territorial sovereignty and asked the British government to return Savarkar to it as restitution. But British government did not heed the request of France. France filed a case against British before Permanent court of Arbitration. It gave its decision infavour of Great Britain. (once a state extradited the criminal to another state, which state received the criminal it cannot return the criminal to which state extradited because there is no rule in International law regarding this).

XVI. Define Asylum. Explain the types of Asylum (Question)

- Meaning: Asylum means the protection granted by a state to someone who has left their home country as a political refugee on his request.
- As pointed out by Starke, Asylum involves two elements:
- (1) a shelter which is more than a temporary refuge and
- (2) a degree of active protection on the part of the authorities which have control over the territory of asylum.
- According to Art-14 of UDHR, "everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in another countries asylum from prosecution or trial".
- Asylum can be divided into two types.
- 1. Territorial asylum
- 2. Extra territorial asylum.
- 1. **Territorial asylum:** Territorial Asylum is granted by a State on its Territory, it is called Territorial Asylum. The right to grant asylum by a State to a person on its own territory flows from the fact that every State exercises territorial sovereignty over all persons, on its territory to anyone. The grant of territorial asylum therefore depends upon the discretion of a State which is not under a legal obligation to grant asylum to fugitive, as no precise rules as to grant of territorial asylum.


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Some examples of territorial Asylum:

- 1) Idi Amin have been given by Saudi Arabia.
- 2) Baby Dok have been given asylum by France.
- 3) Dawood Ibrahim mafia Don is given asylum by Pakistan Government.
- 4) Salman Rushdie for his controversial novel Satanic Verses given Asylum by Great Britain.
- 5) Taslima Nasreen a Bangladeshi writer for her novel Lajja granted asylum by Sweden.
- 6) Tiger Menon, wanted in Bombay Bomb blast case, granted asylum by Pakistan.
- 7) Dalai Lama and his followers was granted asylum by government of India.
- Extra territorial asylum: when Asylum is granted by a State at places outside its own territory. It is called extra-territorial Asylum.
- Thus Asylum is given at legation, consular premises and warships are the instances of extra-territorial asylum.

XVII. Define Treaty. Explain the modes of formulation and Termination of Treaty (Question)

- Article 2 of the Vienna convention on the law of treaties 1969, "treaty is an agreement whereby two or more states establish or seek to establish relationship between them governed by international law".
- In the words of Prof. Oppenheim, international treaties are agreements of a contractual character between States or organisations of States creating legal rights and duties.
- In the view of Italian Anzilotti, Pacta sunt servanda is the basis of the binding force of international law. This principle means that States are bound to fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them under agreements.

Classification of treaties:

- International treaty may be divided into two types
- law making treaties
- Treaty contracts
- Law Making Treaties: Law making treaties are those treaties which are entered in to by large number of States. these are the direct source of international law.
- Treaty contracts: Treaty contracts are those treaties which are entered into by two or more states

Various modes by which a state may express its consent to be bound by a treaty:

1. Signature
2. By an Exchange of instruments Constituting a treaty
3. By Ratification, acceptance or approval
4. By Accession (pravesha)
5. By any other means if so agreed.

Formulation (construction) of treaties:

Following are the main steps in the formulation treaty.

1. Accrediting (recognizing) of persons on behalf of contracting parties.
2. Ratification
3. Accession and Adhesion (jodane)
4. Entry into force
5. Registration and publication
6. Application and enforcement

Termination of Treaties: A treaty may be terminated on the basis of two grounds.

1. by operation of law
 2. by the act of the parties
1. by operation of law: a treaty may be terminated by operation of law in any of the following ways.
- a) Extinction (loss or death) of either party to a bilateral treaty.
 - b) out-break of war
 - c) a fundamental or material breach of a bilateral treaty
 - d) impossibility of performance
 - e) expiration of fixed term

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Important maxims relating to the law of treaties:

- **Pacta treaties nec nocent nec prosunt:** it is fundamental principle of the law contract that only parties to a contract are bound by the contract.
- **Pacta sunt servenda:** This principle means that States are bound to fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them under agreements.
- **Rebus sic stantibus:** this maxim rebus sic stantibus means that when the fundamental or material circumstances under which a treaty is concluded, then this change becomes a basis for the avoidance, change or termination of the treaty.
- **JUS Cogens:** this provision is incorporated in the Vienna convention on the law of treaties 1969. it provides that a treaty is void if it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law.

XVIII. Explain the immunities and privileges of Diplomatic Agent (Question)

- Diplomatic Agent is the head of the mission or a member of the diplomatic staff of the mission.

Diplomatic Agent can be divided into 3 types. They are

- Ambassadors and Legates
- Minister pleni potentiary and envoys Extradinary
- Charge-D-affaires
- **Ambassadors and Legates:** they are the first category of diplomatic agents and are the representatives of completely sovereign states. The representatives are appointed by head of the states or pope.
- **Minister pleni potentiary and envoys Extradinary:** being the second category of diplomatic agents, these representatives enjoy lesser privileges and immunities as compared with those of the first category and are appointed by head of the states or pope.
- **Charge-D-affaires:** charge-D-affaires are the last category of diplomatic agents. these representatives enjoy lesser privileges and immunities as compared with those of the second category and these representatives are appointed by foreign minister.

Immunities and Privileges of Diplomatic Agent:

1. Inviolability of the person of Envoys- (Art-29)
 2. immunity from criminal jurisdiction of courts.
 3. immunity from civil jurisdiction.
 4. immunity regarding residence.
 5. immunity from being present witness.
 6. immunity from taxes.
 7. immunity from police.
 8. Right to worship
 9. Right to exercise control and jurisdiction over their officers and families.
 10. Right to travel freely in the territory of the receiving state.
 11. freedom of communication for official purpose
 12. immunity from local and military obligation.
 13. immunity from the inspection of personnel baggage.
 14. immunity from social security provisions
 15. immunity from local laws and police rules.
- **1. Inviolability of the person of Envoys- (Art-29)** it is a well-established principle international law that the person of envoys is regarded inviolable. It has been incorporated in Art-29 of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations-1961.
 - Art-29 provides that the of envoys or diplomatic agent shall be inviolable. He shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention. The receiving state shall treat him with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on his person, freedom or dignity. Torture of Indian diplomat in pakistan-1992(Rajesh Mittal)
 - **2. Immunity from criminal jurisdiction of courts:** the diplomatic agents are immune from criminal jurisdiction of the court of the states in which they are appointed.


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- **3. Immunity from civil jurisdiction:** the diplomatic agents are also immune from the jurisdiction of the civil court. Suits for recovery of debts, breach of contract, etc. cannot be filed against diplomatic agents.
 - **4. Immunity from being present witness:** diplomatic agents cannot be presented as witnesses in the court. But a diplomatic agent may himself waive this immunity and personally present himself in the court as a witness. In such a case, he cannot consequently claim his immunity.
 - **5. Immunity from taxes:** under international law diplomatic agents are immune from taxes. These immunities are incorporated in Art- 34 to 36 of Vienna convention on diplomatic relations 1961.
 - **6. Immunity from police rules:** the diplomatic agents are also immune from the police rules of the state in which they are appointed.
 - **7. Right to worship:** the diplomatic agents enjoy the right to worship. They are free to follow any religion or perform the religious services and ceremonies, etc. in their own way.
 - **8. Right to exercise control and jurisdiction over their officers and families:** diplomatic agents also have the right to control and jurisdiction over their officers and their families.
 - **9. Right to travel freely in the territory of the receiving state:** under Art-26 of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, 1961, the diplomatic agents can travel freely in the territory of the receiving states. But they cannot go prohibited places or which are important places from the point of view of security of the receiving states.
 - **10. Freedom of communication for official purposes:** according to Art-27 of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, 1961, the diplomatic agents have freedom to communicate with the home state in connection with their functions and duties.
 - **11. Immunity from the local and military obligations:** Art-35 of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, 1961, provides the diplomatic agents are also immune from any local and military obligations.
 - **12. Immunity from inspection of Personal Baggage:** under Art-36(2)
 - **13. Immunity from Social Security Provisions:** Art-33.
- Duties of Diplomatic Agents:**
- 1. duty to respect laws and regulations of the receiving state.
 - 2. duty not to interfere in the internal affairs of the state.
 - 3. diplomatic agent not to practice for personal profit any professional or commercial activity.
 - 4. official business to be conducted with or through the minister of foreign affairs of receiving state or such other ministry as may be agreed

Termination of Diplomatic Mission:

Diplomatic mission may be terminated in any of the following ways.

- 1. Recall of Envoy: at any time the appointing state may recall its envoy.
- 2. Notification in regard to envoys functions: the appointing State may end the term and functions of an envoy through notification.
- 3. on the Request of the receiving state:
- 4. By delivery of Passport: delivery of the passport to diplomatic agent is yet another way of terminating his diplomatic missions. Such a step is taken only when either the war has broken out in between the appointing and the receiving state or some other situation has arisen.
- **Persona-non-gratia:** this term means undesirable person (unwanted person). At any time and without assigning any reason the receiving state may declare any diplomatic envoy as persona-non-gratia.
- **End of the object of the mission:** the diplomatic mission comes to an end when the object of the mission has been achieved.
- In addition to the above ways, diplomatic mission may also be terminated or may come to an end on account of any of the following reasons.
 - 1. Death
 - 2. Removal from the post
 - 3. Breaking of Diplomatic relations
 - 4. Constitutional changes
 - 5. Revolutionary changes in government

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- 6. End of the work
- 7. war
- 8. change in the post of the diplomatic agent.

Can a state refuse to accept Diplomatic Agent?

- On the basis of three grounds the receiving state may refuse to accept diplomatic agent.
- 1. If the appointment of a particular person as diplomatic agent is considered harmful for the receiving State.
- 2. If the diplomatic agent has by his declaration or conduct, done some inimical (Contrary) thing.
- 3. If he is a citizen of receiving state.

Consuls: Consuls are representatives of their States but they are not diplomatic agents. Their main function is to look after the commerce and trade interests of their countries

Classification of Consuls:

- 1. **Consuls-General:** are generally appointed in main commercial cities and are heads of the consuls offices.
- 2. **Consuls:** they are appointed at small cities and assist the work of consul- general.
- 3. **Vice- Consuls:** they are below the consuls and in some states they are appointed by the consuls-general.
- 4. **consul-Agents:** they are of the last category and are appointed either by consul-general or consul.

Functions of Consuls:

- 1. They protect the commercial interest of their states.
- 2. They supervise and look after shipping etc. Of their countries.
- 3. They look after the interests of their citizens and assist them in getting passport etc.
- 4. They perform certain other functions for the citizens of their states such as to testify signatures, registration of marriage, birth, death etc.

XVIII. Explain the principal organs of UNO.

Oct 24th 1945 is the green letter day in the history of the world. Because on that day only very important leaders of the world established one of the strongest international institution in the world, it's popularly known as United Nations organizations. One of the main objects of U N O is to maintain international peace and security. With co-operation of states only, UNO can achieve its goals.

Principal organs of UNO are



The main organs of the UN are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat. All were established in 1945 when the UN was founded.

General Assembly

The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN. All 193 Member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with universal representation. Each year, in September, the full UN membership meets in the General Assembly Hall in New

York for the annual General Assembly session, and general debate, which many heads of state attend and address. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly. Decisions on other questions are by simple majority. The General Assembly, each year, elects a GA President to serve a one-year term of office.

Security Council

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members (5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members). Each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions. The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. The Security Council has a Presidency, which rotates, and changes, every month.

- Daily Programme of work of the Security Council
- Subsidiary organs of the Security Council

Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals. It serves as the central mechanism for activities of the UN system and its specialized agencies in the economic, social and environmental fields, supervising subsidiary and expert bodies. It has 54 Members, elected by the General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms. It is the United Nations' central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on sustainable development.

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council was established in 1945 by the UN Charter, under Chapter XIII, to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States, and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government and independence. By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994. By a resolution adopted on 25 May 1994, the Council amended its rules of procedure to drop the obligation to meet annually and agreed to meet as occasion required – by its decision or the decision of its President, or at the request of a majority of its members or the General Assembly or the Security Council.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in the Hague (Netherlands). It is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations not located in New York (United States of America). The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

Secretariat

The Secretariat comprises the Secretary-General and tens of thousands of international UN staff members who carry out the day-to-day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs. The Secretary-General is chief administrative officer of the Organization, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term. UN staff members are recruited internationally and locally, and work in duty stations and on peacekeeping missions all around the world. But serving the cause of peace in a violent world is a dangerous occupation. Since the founding of the United Nations, hundreds of brave men and women have given their lives in its service.

Explain the Power and Functions of WTO

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

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LOCATION: Geneva, Switzerland

ESTABLISHED: 1 January 1995

CREATED BY: Uruguay Round negotiations (1986-94)

MEMBERSHIP: 164 members

Functions

The WTO's overriding objective is to help trade flow smoothly, freely and predictably. It does this by:

- administering trade agreements
- acting as a forum for trade negotiations
- settling trade disputes
- reviewing national trade policies
- building the trade capacity of developing economies
- cooperating with other international organizations

Structure

The WTO has 164 members, accounting for 98% of world trade. A total of 22 countries are negotiating membership.

Decisions are made by the entire membership. This is typically by consensus. A majority vote is also possible but it has never been used in the WTO, and was extremely rare under the WTO's predecessor, the GATT. The WTO's agreements have been ratified in all members' parliaments.

The WTO's top level decision-making body is the Ministerial Conference, which meets usually every two years.

Below this is the General Council (normally ambassadors and heads of delegation based in Geneva but sometimes officials sent from members' capitals) which meets several times a year in the Geneva headquarters. The General Council also meets as the Trade Policy Review Body and the Dispute Settlement Body.

At the next level, the Goods Council, Services Council and Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Council report to the General Council.

Numerous specialized committees, working groups and working parties deal with the individual agreements and other areas, such as the environment, development, membership applications and regional trade agreements.

Explain the Powers and Functions ILO

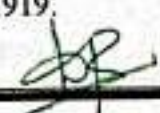
It was created in 1919, as part of the Treaty that ended World War I, to reflect the belief that universal and lasting peace can be accomplished only if it is based on social justice. The International Labour Organization (ILO) was created in 1919. Since 1946 the ILO is a specialized agency of the UN. The Organization aims at promoting social and economic progress and improving labour conditions.

The main functions of the ILO are the following:

- Creation of coordinated policies and programs directed at solving social and labour issues;
- Adoption of international labour standards in the form of conventions and recommendations and control over their implementation;
- Assistance to member-states in solving social and labour problems;
- Human rights protection (the right to work, freedom of association, collective negotiations, protection against forced labour, protection against discrimination, etc.);
- Research and publication of works on social and labour issues.

The basis of the ILO is the tripartite principle, i.e. the negotiations within the Organization are held between the representatives of governments, trade unions, and member-states' employers.

187 conventions and recommendations on social and labour issues have been adopted since 1919.


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Law relating to Transfer of Property

Smt Indumathi M.J
Asst. Professor

UNIT-I

Section 1 gives the title of the act. It is helpful in some instances as an internal aid for the interpretation of any provision in the Act. The title gives the idea about the object of the Act, policy & purpose of the Act. Application of the Act: the T.P Act applies to transfers by acts of parties. & not by the operation of law The act deals with transfer of property between two living persons. The majority of the act deals with transfers relating to immovable property. This act does not apply to transfer of property governed by personal law, for ex, Mohammedan Law.

Definition Clause

1. Write short notes on Immovable Property

Section 3 defines Immovable Property

We know that property is the total wealth of a person. It may include land, buildings, mortgage rights, debts owed to him, insurance money due, cheque received, cash, etc. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, defines immovable property as that which does not include standing timber, growing crops and grass.

This is a very vast definition though, so we must look at the definition furnished by the General Clauses Act, 1897, wherein it is mentioned that immovable property includes - a) land, b) benefits arising out of land, c) things attached to the earth, or d) permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth. Also,

the Registration Act defines immovable property as land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries, or any other benefits arising out of land and things attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops or grass.


Attestation:

Section 3 of the T.P. Act defines attestation. Attesting of an instrument means that the documents must be attested by two or more witnesses each of whom has seen the executant sign or affix his mark to the document. Further each of them must have signed the instrument in the presence of the executant. The attester's must have intention of attesting. It is not necessary that more than one should be present at the same time. Law also does not prescribe any particular form of attestation. The usual procedure is that the attester's must sign with address and date.

Constructive Notice

Section 3 defines notice. A notice may be actual or constructive. There is actual notice, when knowledge of a fact is brought directly to the person concerned. It is constructive when there is a presumption of the knowledge of the fact. The following are its different kinds

- i) Knowledge is presumed when the party wilfully abstains from making enquiry.
- ii) Gross negligence of the party.
- iii) Registration: Registration of a transfer amounts to notice, from the date of registration.


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2. Define the term "transfer of Property"

Section 5:

Defines the phrase Transfer of Property. It is an act by which a living person conveys property in present or future or to himself & one or more living persons. The word property used in the definition means- Tangible material things e.g. land and houses. Rights which are exercised over any material things, e.g. right to enjoy a property. Rights regarding repayment of debt, etc. The word transfer means a transfer of all the rights & interest in the property or transfer of one or more rights relating to the property.

Therefore the phrase transfer of property means

- 1) Transfer of things
- 2) Transfer of one or more rights regarding a thing
- 3) Transfer of the debt. The effect of the transfer may take place in present or in future. The property to be transferred must be in existence at the time of a transfer. The transfer of property must be from one living person to another living person. However there are exceptions to this general rule as given under section 13 & 14. The transfer of property recognizes such transfers which create a new right or title or interest in favour of the transferee.

3. The general is that property of any kind may be transferred, State some exceptions.

What may be transferred:

Section 6 of the provides for the exceptions to the rule that property of any kind may be transferred. The exceptions are:

- a) Spes Successionis
- b) Transfer of Right of Re-entry and Easement.
- c) Religious Office.
- d) Serving of Inams.
- e) Maintenance Right.
- f) Mere right to sue.
- g) Public Office, stipends and pensions,
- h) Illegal transfers.

3. Explain the competency to transfer the property?

Competency under the T.P Act:

Both the parties to the transfer must be competent to enter into a contract. They must have the competency as required under S.10 of the Indian Contract Act. They must be major, of sound mind and must not be disqualified by any law in force. Apart from the above the person who intends to transfer must have the title to the property or the authority to transfer it. Such property must be in existence at the time of transfer, irrespective whether the transfer creates a right immediately or in future.

Rule against Inalienability.

S. 10. : Absolute restraint The main principle of the Transfer of Property Act is that the right to transfer property is incidental to and inseparable from its beneficial ownership. Any condition absolutely restraining alienation is void according to the Act. S. 10 states that when a property is transferred subject to a condition absolutely restraining the transferee (or any claimant through him) from parting with or disposing of his interest in the property, the condition or limitation is void. This applies to sale, gift, exchange etc. The rule is based on Justice, equity and good conscience, and includes other transfers not covered by the Transfer of Property Act e.g. will, partition, settlement etc.

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4. Explain the transfer of property in favor of unborn Person with the help of sec 13 under TP ACT.

Section 13 Transfer for benefit of unborn person:

This section is an exception to the general rule regarding transfer between two living persons. In this section a transfer can be made in favor of an unborn person. Such a benefit to an unborn person is valid subject to certain rules under the section.

The transfer made for the benefit of the unborn person shall be valid if the following rules are complied with

- 1) No direct transfer
- 2) Making a prior interest
- 3) Making an absolute transfer of interest

1) No direct transfer: Under this section a transfer to an unborn person cannot be made directly. As such a direct transfer suspends the ownership in the property till the unborn person comes into existence. This is contrary to the fact that 'the property cannot be without an owner' at any given point of time.

2) Making a prior interest A transfer to an unborn person can be made in an indirect manner. It means that a prior interest in favor of a living person must be created; it is called a life interest. Such a living person shall hold the property till the unborn person comes into existence. There is no limit to the number of successive life interests created in favor of living persons. However, the unborn person must come into existence before the death of the living person holding the life interest.

3) Making an absolute transfer of interest The transfer made in favor of an unborn person must be absolute. A life interest cannot be made in favor of an unborn person. Such a limited interest is void e.g. - A property is transferred to 'A' for life, then to his first son 'B' for life & then absolutely to the unborn son of 'B'. This is a valid transfer. A property is transferred to 'A' for life, then to his first son (unborn) for life & then to 'A's second son X absolutely. This transfer is invalid as there is a life interest created in favor of the first unborn son. The subsequent transfer also fails due to the failure of the prior transfer.

5. Explain "Rule against Perpetuity" under TP Act. With the help of the rule stated under Whitby v/s Mitchell case.

Section 14- Rule against perpetuity

The rule against perpetuities was announced in Whitby v Mitchell. This has been suitably changed and the rule is laid down in Section 14 of the T.P. Act.

Property may be tied up or made inalienable in two ways

- a) By imposing a condition by absolutely restraining the transferee from disposing of his interest in the property.
- b) By creating a succession of partial future interests in favor of unborn persons so as to postpone the time when the property will vest in a person absolutely. The transfer of property is void if it

creates an interest which is to take effect after the life time of one or more persons living at the date of such transfer and the

minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest created, is to belong.

Exception to rule against Perpetuity

The rule against perpetuity does not apply to transfer of property for the benefit of the public or for the advancement of religion or knowledge. \ Direction for accumulation Under section 17 of the T.P act a direction of accumulation for income is one of the ways of restraining the enjoyment of property. Such accumulation is void according to Section 11.

However the present section is an exception to the rule under Section 11. It allows accumulation of income by the following ways

a) The life of the transferor: the accumulation of the income can be made till the life of transferor. If the life of the transferor exceeds 18 years, from the date of transfer then the accumulation is allowed, till such date but if the transferor dies before completion of 18 years, then the accumulation for such period shall be valid.

b) a period of 18 years from the date of transfer [whichever is longer]

6. What is the meaning of vested Interest? Distinguish it from contingent interest.

Vested and Contingent Interest:

Vested interest is defined under section 19 of the Transfer of Property Act. Interest becomes vested when the property is totally of the transferee and it can be validly transferred by him even before he had obtained possession. If the transferee dies, then his interest devolves on the legal heirs. An interest created on transfer of property in favor of a person is said to be vested where

- i) No time is specified for it to take effect.
- ii) It is expressed to take effect forthwith
- iii) It is to take effect on the happening of an event which must happen.

Contingent Interest

Section 21 of the T.P Act defines Contingent interest. An interest is said to be contingent when it is expressed to take effect;

- 1) On the happening of a specified uncertain event
 - 2) If a specified uncertain event shall not happen
- The contingent interest is an interest which is merely conditional dependent upon something which is uncertain. there is no present fixed right.

7. Discuss the Doctrine of Election under TP ACT. With help of Decided cases.

Doctrine of Election Section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 incorporates the Doctrine of election alongside Section 180-190 of the Indian Succession Act 1925. Election simply means choosing between two alternative rights or inconsistent rights. Under any instrument if two rights are conferred on a person in such a manner that one right is in lieu of the other, he is bound to elect (choose) only one of them. One cannot take under and against the same instrument.

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Analysis of the Section

Essential Conditions Ms. Dhanpati v. Devi Prasad and others:

Before there can be election there must be:

1. transfer of a property by a person who has no right to transfer;
2. as part of the same transaction, he must confer some benefit on the owner of the property; and
3. such owner must elect either to confirm the transfer or to dissent from it. Effect of election against the transfer Where the owner dissents from the transfer of his property –
 1. He must relinquish the benefit;
 2. The benefit intended for him would then revert to the transferor.

Exception: If a person elects against the instrument, he will not forfeit the whole benefit but only the benefit attached in lieu of the property. (Election limited to part of benefit) Mode of election a. Implied – by conduct b. Express – election when made in express words, it is final and conclusive.

8. Define the term 'Ostensible Owner' and state the principles governing the transfer by such ostensible owner

Transfer by Ostensible Owner

Section 41 Where, with the consent, express or implied, of the persons interested in immovable property, a person is the ostensible owner of such property and transfers the same for consideration, the transfer shall not be voidable on the ground that the transferor was not authorized to make it: PROVIDED that the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer, has acted in good faith." Ostensible owner is not the real owner but one who can represent himself as the real owner to the third parties for such dealings.

He has acquired that right by the willful neglect or acquiescence by the real owner of the property thereby conferring on him the status of ostensible owner. For instance, when the property is in wife's name however the husband taking care of it and entering into transactions on her behalf is the ostensible owner and has the authority to dispose it off.

The provision for its application lays down certain requirements to avail the benefit of this section.

They are: • The primary condition is that the person who is transferring the property should be ostensible owner

- There should be either implied or express consent from the owner of the property.
- The transfer should be for some consideration in return.
- Reasonable care has to be taken by the transferee regarding the authority of the transferor to effectuate the transaction and also of the fact that he has acted in good faith.
- The doctrine of transfer by ostensible owner is based on the doctrine of estoppel that when real owner of property makes some one appear to be the owner to third parties and they act upon it, he cannot go back his representation.
- These rules and the section are available only to immovable property and not on the movables.

9. Define the term 'co-owner' Explain the types of co-owners.

Transfer by co-owners

When a property is owned by more than one person, such owners are called as co-owners.

When one or more parties have ownership rights in a property, they are termed as co-owners.

Co-owners possess all the rights of ownership in a property in proportion to their share. The


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co-owners have the right to use, right to dispose and right to possess the property. When a partition of a property takes place, the owners resulting from such partition are termed as co-owners. The term co-ownership includes joint tenancy, tenancy in common and tenancy by the entirety.

Types of co-owners

Joint Tenancy Joint tenancy is a type of co-ownership where there are two or more owners of a property having an equal share in the property. On the death of one of the joint owners his or her interest automatically passes on to the remaining joint tenants who are alive as on that day.

10. Explain the term "Apportionment". Explain the classification of Apportionment.

Principle of Apportionment

Section 36 & 37 of the Transfer of Property Act lay down the rules regarding the principle of apportionment. Section 36 states- "In the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary, all rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments in the nature of income shall upon the transfer of the interest of the person entitled to receive such payments, be deemed, as between the transferor and transferee, to accrue due from day to day and apportionable accordingly but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof". Although this principle does not usually apply to transactions of transfer of property which take place through 'operation of law' but there are exceptions in cases where the rule has been applied on grounds of equity.

The expression 'apportionment' means division of a common fund between several claimants. It is classified into two types- 'Apportionment by time' and 'Apportionment by estate'.

Doctrine of Priority /Priority of Rights

Section 48 The determination of the relative rights and priorities of successive assignees of the same or overlapping rights has been a serious problem for the Courts. When there are two or more competing equitable interests, the equitable maxim *qui prior est tempore potior est jure* (he who is earlier in time is stronger in law) applies. This means that the first in time prevails over the others. Section 48 of the Transfer of Property Act embodies this principle in legislation.

The Section is founded upon the important principle that no man can convey a title than what he has.

11. What remedies are available for the improvements made by bonafide holders under defective title?

Improvements made by bona fide title holders under defective titles

The transfer of Property Act, 1882 collaborates all the possible transactions between a transferor and a transferee. Similarly, Section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act, lays down, when the transferee of immovable property makes any improvement on the property, believing in good faith that he is absolutely entitled thereto, and he is subsequently evicted therefrom by any person having a better title, the transferee has a right to require the person causing the eviction either to have the value of the improvement estimated and paid or secured to the transferee, or to sell his interest in the property to the transferee at the then market value thereof, irrespective of the value of such improvement.

12. Explain the Doctrine of Lis pendense under transfer of property Act.

Doctrine of Lis Pendens

The law incorporated in Section 52 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is based on the doctrine of *lis pendens*. Meaning of Doctrine of Lis Pendens

1. 'Lis' means 'litigation' and 'pendens' meaning 'pending'.

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2. So, lis pendent would mean 'pending litigation'.
3. The doctrine of lis pendent is expressed in the well-known maxim: pendent lite nihil innovator, which means 'during pendency of litigation, nothing new should be introduced'.
4. Under this doctrine, the principle is that during pendency of any suit regarding title of a property, any new interest in respect of that property should not be created.
5. Therefore, in essence, the doctrine of lis pendent prohibits the transfer of property pending litigation.
6. It is a very old doctrine and has been operating in the English Common Law.
7. Under this doctrine the judgments in the immovable properties were regarded as overriding any alienation made by the parties during pendency of litigation.

Write short notes on

Doctrine of Part Performance

Doctrine of Part Performance is an equitable doctrine and it is incorporated to prevent fraud and from taking illegal advantage on account of non-registration of the document. This Doctrine is based on the maxim, Equity look at as it is done which ought to have been done. Basically the doctrine says that the transferor or any person claiming under him shall be debarred from enforcing against the transferee and the person claiming under him any right in respect of the property of which the transferee has taken or continued in possession, other than a right expressly provided by the term of the contract.

13. Define mortgage. State the different kinds of mortgage

MORTGAGE A mortgage is the transfer of an interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, an existing or debt, or the performance of an engagement which may give rise to pecuniary liability. The transfer is called mortgagor, the person to who advances the loan is called as the mortgagee. The property which the mortgagor gives as a security is called as the mortgage property.

Essentials for mortgage:

Section 58 For a transfer to be called as a mortgage the following essentials must be fulfilled:

- 1) There must be a transfer of an interest.
- 2) There must be specific immovable property intended to be mortgaged.
- 3) There transfer must be made to secure the payment of a loan or to secure the performance of a contract.

Mode of transfer in mortgage:

- 1) Registered instrument
- 2) Delivery of possession
- 3) Deposit of title deeds

Subrogation

Section 91 Subrogation means 'Substitution'. This enables a person to pay off a creditor and get into his shoes and exercise the rights of the creditor. Any person redeeming a mortgaged property has the same rights (of redemption, foreclosure or sale), as the mortgagee may have against the mortgagor or any other mortgagee. This right is subrogation.

There must be full redemption to apply this doctrine.

A mortgages his property to B. A makes second mortgage to C. A makes third mortgage to D. Here, D may redeem B in which case D becomes subrogated to B.

He has the same rights as B has. Persons who may claim subrogation.

- i) Any person having interest in or charge on the mortgaged property.
- ii) Any surety.
- iii) Any creditor of mortgagor.


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14. Explain the Rights and Liabilities of mortgagee and mortgagor

Rights & liabilities of mortgagee & mortgagor:

Once a mortgage always a mortgage The mortgagor is having a right to redeem the mortgage. It is called as equity of redemption. It is given under section 60 of the under T.P act after the principal money has become due; the mortgagor has a right on the payment on the mortgage money to get the property reconvened by the mortgagee. Any condition against this right to redeem is called a 'clog on the equity of redemption'. The right of redemption of the mortgagor cannot be curtailed by a contract.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee

Section 67 gives the mortgagee a right of foreclosure or sale in default of redemption by the mortgagor. This right can be curtailed by an agreement of the parties.

A simple mortgage, usufructuary mortgage cannot be foreclosed. In an English mortgage & mortgage by deposit of title deeds, the mortgagee can bring a suit for sale of the mortgaged property.

A) Rights of the mortgagee in possession:

- i) The mortgagee may spend any necessary amount for
- a) The preservation of the mortgaged property from destruction, forfeiture or sale. b) for supporting mortgagors title.
- c) to make his title good against the mortgagor (defending suits against mortgagor). ii) Where the mortgaged property is sold under Revenue sales or acquired by Govt., the mortgagee is entitled to claim his money the surplus of proceeds of such sale or acquisition.

15. Define the term " Sale". State the differences between Sale and Agreement to sell.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

Definition: sale is transfer of ownership in specific immovable property for price paid or promised or part-paid and part promised. Section 54 Transfer of Property Act, defines the sale. In sale there is absolute transfer of ownership in property.

The seller shall have no rights regarding the property after completion of sale.

The consideration for sale is called the price.

The transferor is called the seller or vendor & the person in who purchases the property is called as the buyer or vendee.

The essential elements of sale are:

- 1) The parties
- 2) The subject matter
- 3) The price of consideration
- 4) The transfer or conveyance

16. Explain the Rights and liabilities of Seller and Buyer

Liabilities & Rights of the Seller:

Section 55 of the T.P Act gives the rights & liabilities of the seller & buyer respectively.

Liabilities of the seller before completion of the sale:

The seller has having the following duties before the completion of the sale.

- a) To disclose material defects in the property or in the sellers title thereto [Section 55(1) (a)]
- b) To produce title deeds [section 55 (1) (b)]
- c) To answer questions as to title [section 55 (1) (b)]
- d) To execute conveyance [section 55 (1) (d)]
- e) To take care of the property [section 55 (1) (e)] and

Buyer's liabilities before completion of sale:


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a) To disclose facts materially increasing the value of the property [section 55 (a)]

b) To pay the price [sec 55 (5) (b)].

Buyer's liabilities after completion:

a) To bear loss to the property,

b) To pay the outgoings [sec 55 (1) (g)]

17. Explain the meaning of the term 'lease'. Bring out its distinction from sale, exchange, mortgage and gift.

LEASE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

Section 105 of the Transfer of Property Act defines a lease. A lease of immovable property is defined as the transfer of the right to enjoy such property made for a certain time, in consideration of a price paid or promised. The consideration may be a fixed amount or a share of crops or serving of any other thing to be rendered periodically or otherwise.

Lease may be oral or in writing. If the lease is for one year or above then it must be in writing and must be registered. Leases for lesser period may be oral or in writing. Registration is optional. Delivery of possession is necessary, in both the circumstances.

18. Explain the Rights and Duties of lessor and lessee under TP Act.

Rights and Duties of the Lessor and Lessee

The Transfer of Property Act under section 108 provides for the rights and liabilities of the lessor and lessee:

i) The rights and liabilities of the lessor.

a) The lessor should disclose any material or latent defects in the property leased.

b) The lessor must put the lessee in possession of the property.

c) There is a covenant for quiet enjoyment of the property if the lessee is paying the rent during the period of the lease.

ii) Rights and liabilities of the lessee.

Write short notes on

Termination of lease:

A lease is terminated

a) by efflux of time: If the lease is for a fixed period e.g. for 2 years, the lease terminates on the expiry of 2 years.

b) On the happening of an event, e.g. the lease is for 20 years or ends on the death of the lessee whichever happens first. Here the lease terminates on the expiry of 20 years or on the death of the Lessee.

c) Merger: When the lessor and lessee become one. This happens when the lessee buys the lease property; of course he must buy the entire interest in the property.

d) Surrender: A lease is terminated by surrender. It consists of yielding up of the term by the lessee to the lessor, and of delivery of possession to the lessor, and, acceptance by the lessor. Hence, mutual agreement is essential for surrender.

e) Implied Surrender: This happens when the lessor accepts a new lease, with different terms and conditions, during the continuance of the existing lease. Here, there is the implied surrender of the original lease.

Exchange:

Section 111 When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things money only, the transaction is called an 'Exchange'. Any such transfer can be made in the same manner as is done in respect of sale. A partition of H.U.F. is not an Exchange. The parties to Exchange are subject to the same rights & liabilities of the Vendor

and the Vendee. Any defect in the title of the property exchanged, is to be set right by that party whose property had the defective title.

19. What are the important ingredients of a gift? When is a gift revocable

The Gift

Meaning According to Section 122 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 'Gift' is defined as the transfer of certain existing moveable and immoveable property made voluntarily and without consideration, by one person called the donor, to another, called the donee, and accepted by or on behalf of the donee. Gift, as defined in this section, is gratuitous transfer of ownership in some existing property made voluntarily. The definition includes gift of both movable as well as immovable property.

The transferor is called donor and the transferee is called donee. There are certain essentials of a gift like a must transfer of ownership, the ownership must relate to a property in existence, the transfer must be without consideration, it must have been made voluntarily, the donor must be a competent person and lastly the transferee must accept the gift.

A gift is a transfer of property without any monetary consideration by one person in favour of another and accepted by him or by a person on his behalf. Transfer without consideration is called a gratuitous transfer.

Indian Trust Act, 1882

History of Trust:

The modern trust is developed from the ancient one the term is derived from the Latin word OPUS which means "on his behalf". This was coined because of in the ancient period on person held large land holdings on behalf of other. This type of use became popular and came to be known as trust. Thus we may say that a Trust is Fiduciary relationship between as regards the person on whom it the property or power is entrusted for the benefit of another.

It may be said to be a relationship with the where one of them is duty bound to exercise his rights and powers in good faith for the benefit of another.

The Indian trust act 1882 covers private trust created in favour of a single person or a class of persons This act is not applicable to private of public religious or charitable endowment, Waqf under Mohammedan law the relation of member's Hindu undivided family as per their customs.

Definition of Trust : It is an obligation annexed to the Property ownership of property arising out of the confidence reposed in an owner accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or another and the owner. The three things pointed out in the definition

1. the person who makes the trust
2. the person who accepts and
3. the person whose benefit the trust has been made

Write short notes on

KINDS OF TRUST:

- I. Based on the purpose of trust, it is classified into private trust, public or charitable trust
 - a) Private trust: The beneficiary under this trust is either one person or a class of definite persons'
 - b) Public Trust: The beneficiary is the whole society at large or the members of an uncertain and changing body. E.g. trust for the advancement of education irrespective of caste or creed.

Classification according to mode of creation of trust:

- a) Express Trust: An express trust is created by the settlor of the trust by words or will or by a Deed of trust.


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a) Executed Trust: A trust is executed when no further instrument is necessary and the trust is finally declared. This trust cannot be revoked

b) Executory Trust: Here there is a requirement of a further instrument or additional instrument to carry into effect the general instruction of the first instrument of trust. This Trust can be revoked.

c) Constructive trust: arise in case of persons under producing relationship that is Trustee and beneficiary Guardian and ward. it arises when the person becomes possessed of property through such can abuse of confidence reposed in himself as will induce the court to hold that in conscience he is bound to hold it for the benefit of the person injured by the breach of trust .

2. Discuss the provisions of Indian Trust Act in relation to the creation and extinction of trusts.

CREATION OF TRUST

Section 4 to Section 10 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882

1. Creation of trust by an express way

2. Creation of trust arising by operation of law.

a) Implied trust.

b) Resulting trust.

c) Constructive trust

3. Competency or Eligibility of Parties intending to create a trust.

a) creator of trust i) Competency b) Trustee. i) Competency c) Beneficiary 4. Essentials of trust according to s.6 of the Indian Trust Act.

a) Certainty of Intention.

b) Certainty of object of trust

c) The beneficiaries.

d) Certainty of the trust property

e) Transfer of such property

f) Lawful purpose

5. Trust of Immovable property /Movable property

Appointment of Trustees Section 73 & 74 of Indian Trust Act 1882

A Trust cannot fail for the want of a Trustee:

According to Section 10 Indian trust act, a person may be appointed as a Trustee If is capable of holding property. Thus the Trustee has an important responsibility of managing the property of the trust. The Trustee may be appointed by the settlor of the trust or the court. The Trustee must accept the position voluntary, once he has accepted; the Trustee cannot resign without the consent of all the beneficiaries or the court. If the settlor of the trust fails to appoint a trustee then , the trust shall not fail for the want of a trustee. Mere omission to appoint a trustee will not invalidate the trust. The Principle is that Equity never wants a trustee. In such cases it is upon the person holding the property to execute the trust. In instances where the Trustee who is named under the trust refuses to perform the duties, it shall not affect the trust.

If the Trustee is unable through death to perform the trust or is unfit to act then in such cases the trust will not be affected but the property shall revert to the settlor if alive or his legal representatives, who will hold the property upon trust till new trustees are appointed (S.73)

If a Trustee leaves India for the purpose of residing abroad or is absent from India for a continuous period of 6 months, a new Trustee may be appointed in his place. (S.73)

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3. Explain the rights and duties of Trustees under Indian Trust Act.

Duties and Liabilities of Trustees

Section 11 to 22 of the Indian trust act 1882 gives the duties and liabilities of a trustee.

The duties of a trustee are

1. To execute the trust
2. To inform himself of state of Trust property
3. To protect title to trust property
4. Not to set up title adverse to beneficiary
5. To exercise reasonable care
6. To convert perishable property
7. To be impartial
8. To prevent waste
9. To keep accurate accounts
10. To invest trust funds

Liabilities of a Trustee:

The liabilities of trustee are dealt in s.23 to 30 of the Indian Trust Act.

1. Liability for Breach s.23
2. No set off allowed to trustee s.24
3. No Liability for the acts of his predecessor s.25
4. Liability for wrongful acts s.26
5. Several liability of co-trustees s.27
6. Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary s.28
7. Liability where the beneficiary's interest is forfeited s.29
8. Indemnity of the trustees s.30

Rights and Powers of Trustee.

The Rights of the Trustee are contained in the section 31 to 45 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882.

They are

1. Right to Title deed
2. Right to reimbursement of expenses
3. Reimbursement of fees to counsel
4. Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.
5. Right to apply to court for opinion in management of trust property.
6. Right to settlement of Accounts.

Powers of Trustees

The Trustee is divided into 2 classes

General power of a trustee and

Statutory power of a trustee.

4. Write a short notes on: Extinction of a Trust

A trust is extinguished

- a. When the purpose is fulfilled
- b. When its purpose becomes unlawful
- c. When the fulfillment of the trust becomes impossible by destruction of the trust property or otherwise.
- d. When the trust being revocable is expressly revoked



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INTERNAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23

NAME: SWATHI I.G.

SEMESTER: VIII

REG NO: 40619231046

SUBJECT: CLINICAL COURSE II - ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM

COLLEGE CODE: 406

COURSE CODE: 206

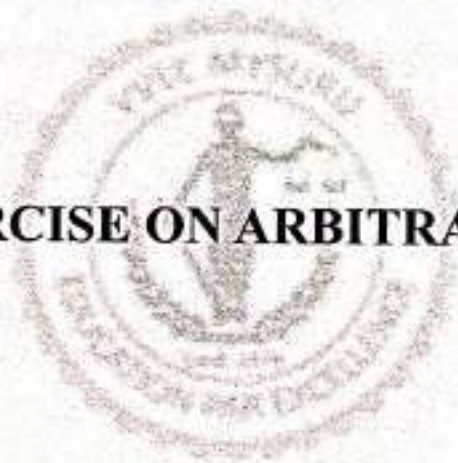
REPORTS	MARKS OBTAINED
Arbitration	09
Mediation	09
Conciliation	09
Negotiation	09
Total	36


Signature of Course Teacher


Signature of Principal
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001

This record is submitted for the partial fulfilment of the B.A.LL.B Degree

EXERCISE ON ARBITRATION



Dr. Prakash C.L.R.
Asst Professor of Law
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Shashinilaya Road, Mysuru-57

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the assignment entitled **Exercise on Arbitration** which I am submitting for the award of B.A.LL.B degree to the Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru is an original work done by me.

September 2023

Place: VVLC

Date: 01-07-2023

Buathi J.G.

Signature of the Student

Dr.Prakruthi.A.R.

Asst. Professor of Law

Vidyavardhaka Law College

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru-01

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the assignment topic entitled **Exercise on Arbitration** submitted for the award of B.A.LL.B degree, is a record of research work done by **SWATHI I.G.** under my guidance and supervision during the period **April to September 2023**

I certify that this is a bonafide work of SWATHI I.G.



Course Teacher's Signature

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D1

Mrs. HEMA KHATTAR & ANR V. SHIV KHERA

DETAILS OF THE CASE

CITATION : AIR 2016 SUPREME COURT 1793.

CIVIL APPEAL NO : 8837 of 2016, D/- 10-4-2017

CASE TRANSFERRED FROM : Delhi High Court.

BENCH : Madan. B. Lokur And R.K. Agarwal, JJ.

APPELLANT : Mrs Hema Khattar and Anr

RESPONDENT : Shiv Khera

ADVOCATES : Pradeep Kumar Bakshi for
APPELLANTS

P.D. Sharma for
RESPONDENT

STATUS OF THE CASE : Appeal allowed.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by a certificate granted by the High Court concerned under Article 132(1), 133(1) or 134 of the constitution in respect of any judgement, decree or final order of a High Court in both civil and criminal cases, involving substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the constitution.

Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters if the High Court certifies [a] that the case involved a substantial question of law of general importance [b] that, in the opinion of the High Court, the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court [Special Leave Petition or the S.L.P].

Section-9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 allows interim measures by the court.

Under Section 37(1)(b) of the Arbitration Act of 1996, an individual can appeal against orders under Section-9 made to the competent court with jurisdiction.

BRIEF FACTS OF THE CASE

This appeal is filed against the final judgement and order dated 28/09/2012 of the High court of Delhi Judicature at Delhi in the F.A.O [OS] No. 470 of 2012. whereby the High court dismissed the appeal filed by the appellants herein and held that the suit not bad for misjoinder of parties or cause of action.

To appreciate the issue involved in the instant case, where the appeal lies in a narrow compass, it is necessary to set out the relevant facts in brief infra.

Factual position in a nutshell is as following:

a) An agreement to reconstruct a building situated at C-6/A, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi was executed between Nema Khattar - the appellant No. 1 herein, wife of Ashwani Khattar - the appellant No. 2 herein, carrying on business in construction under the name and style of M/s. Designz and Shiv Khora - the respondent herein on 06/06/2009.

b) Pursuant to the said agreement, the building site was handed over to the appellant No. 1. herein on 09/11/2010 and thereafter the execution of the work had started. In March 2011, as per clause 16 of the Agreement dated 06/06/2009, a spot inspection was conducted by renowned structural engineers which pointed out several structural lacuna. On coming to know about the same, the respondent further arranged inspection by various specialized agencies

confirmed the same in their reports.

Being aggrieved by the quality of construction, the respondent served a legal notice dated 19.09.2011 to the appellant No. 1 seeking damages. The respondent vide clause 33 of the said agreement, appointed a sole arbitrator claiming that the appellant No. 1 has not complied with the terms of the agreement whereby disputes, requiring adjudication, have arisen between the parties. In statement of claims, the respondent, besides other claims, also sought for a sum Rs 39.85 lakhs paid to the appellant No. 1 along with a sum of Rs. 35,000/- for the JDS deposited to her credit.

The appellants filed a suit for declarations, permanent injunction and recovery before the High court being CS [OS] No. 1532 of 2012 seeking a decree that the agreement dated 06/06/2009 entered into between the appellant No. 1 and the respondent was vitiated and had been terminated by mutual consent by both the parties and any proceeding initiated pursuant to the agreement is null, non-est and void and also for recovery of an amount of Rs 45,50,000/-.

It is also pertinent to mention here that was alleged in the plaint that a formal meeting was held between the parties in which it was decided that appellant No. 1 will no longer be the contractor and the agreement dated 06/06/2009 would stand terminated by mutual consent and the construction would be carried out by the sub-contractors to be appointed as per the advice of appellant No. 2

It is also pertinent to mention here that it was alleged in the plaint that a formal meeting was held between the parties in which it was decided that appellant No. 1 will no longer be the contractor and the agreement dated 06/06/2009 would stand terminated by mutual consent and the construction would be carried out by the sub-contractors to be appointed as per the advice of appellant No. 2 who would supervise the same without remuneration/profit.

The respondent filed S. A. No. 12124 of 2012 in CS[OS] No. 1532 of 2012 under Section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 [in short 'the Act'] claiming that the subject-matter of dispute in the present suit is already pending adjudication before the Arbitral Tribunal, hence, the suit cannot be proceeded with which was denied by the appellants in their reply to the above said application.

Vide order dated 17/09/2012, learned single judge of the High court, found that the suit is bad for misjoinder of parties as well as for causes of action and gave an option to the appellants therein to elect whether they want the suit to be treated as a suit for recovery of money by appellant No. 2 herein the against the respondent or a suit for declarations and injunction by appellant No. 1.

Aggrieved by the order dated 28.09.2012 the appellants have filed this appeal by way of special leave before this court.

2017
AIR 2017 SUPREME COURT 1793
(From : Delhi)*

MADAN B. LOKUR AND R. K.
AGRAWAL, JJ.

Civil Appeal No. 8837 of 2016, D/- 10-4-

2017.

Mrs. Hema Khattar and Anr. v. Shiv
Khera.

(A) Civil P. C. (5 of 1908), O. 2, R. 3
— Joinder of cause of action — Two dif-
ferent causes of action — One cause of
action for relief of declaration and injunc-
tion regarding written agreement be-
tween parties by one plaintiff — Second
cause of action for recovery of money
v.r.t. subsequent oral agreement by
other plaintiff — Both causes of action
arising due to continuity of written agree-
ment terminated by mutual consent and
subsequent oral agreement, closely
linked — Suit, not bad for misjoinder of
parties or causes of action.

2012 (194) DLT 741, Reversed. (Para
12)

(B) Arbitration and Conciliation Act
(26 of 1996), S. 8 — Reference to arbi-
tration — Arbitration clause — Termi-
nation of agreement by mutual consent
— Not rendering arbitration clause in-
operative — Civil Court to refer dispute
to arbitrator, mandatory.

AIR 2000 SC 1886, Rel. on. (Para 26)

(C) Arbitration and Conciliation Act
(26 of 1996), Ss. 8, 7 — Reference to
arbitration — Arbitration agreement —
Party to agreement bringing action
against other for subject-matter of arbi-
tration agreement — Other party filing
application for referring parties to arbi-
tration — Civil Court has no jurisdiction

FAO (OS) No. 470 of 2012 D/- 28-9-2012
(Reported in 2012 (194) DLT 741).

2017 SC / 113 V G-15

to entertain suit after application u/S. 8,
(Para 27)

(D) Arbitration and Conciliation Act
(26 of 1996), Ss. 8, 7 — Reference to
arbitration — Arbitration agreement —
Oral agreement substituting alleged
written agreement — Clause of arbitra-
tion applicable to oral agreement as well.
(Para 28)

Cases Referred : Chronological Paras
AIR 2015 SC 1303 : 2015 AIR SCW 1260 25
AIR 2012 SC 1866 : 2012 AIR SCW 2317
(Rel. on) 8, 28
(2012) 5 SCC 214 11
AIR 2000 SC 1886 : 2000 AIR SCW 1489 26
1992 AIR SCW 846 21

Pradeep Kumar Bakshi, for Appellants;
P. D. Sharma, for Respondent.

R. K. AGRAWAL, J. :— Challenge in
this appeal is to the legality of the judgment
and order dated 28.09.2012 rendered by a
Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi at
New Delhi in FAO (OS) No. 470 of 2012
whereby the High Court dismissed the ap-
peal filed by the appellants herein.

2. Factual position in a nutshell is as fol-
lows:-

a) An agreement to reconstruct a building
situated at C-6/4, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi
was executed between Hema Khattar-the
appellant No.1 herein, wife of Ashwani
Khattar — the appellant No. 2 herein, carry-
ing on business in construction under the name
and style of M/s. Dessignz and Shiv Khera-
the respondent herein on 06.06.2009.

b) Pursuant to the said agreement, the
building site was handed over to the appel-
lant No. 1 herein on 09.11.2010 and thereaf-
ter the execution of the work had started. In
March 2011, as per Clause 16 of the Agree-
ment dated 06.06.2009, a spot inspection was
conducted by renowned structural engineers
which pointed out several structural lacunae.

Arbitration and Conciliation Act
(1996), Ss. 8, 7 — Reference to
arbitration — Arbitration agreement —
Party to agreement bringing action
against other for subject-matter of arbi-
tration agreement — Other party filing
application for referring parties to arbi-
tration — Civil Court has no jurisdiction

FAO (OS) No. 470 of 2012 D/- 28-9-2012
(Reported in 2012 (194) DLT 741).

SC / 113 V G-15

and style of M/s. Dessignz and Shiv Khera-
the respondent herein on 06.06.2009.

b) Pursuant to the said agreement, the
building site was handed over to the appel-
lant No. 1 herein on 09.11.2010 and thereaf-
ter the execution of the work had started. In
March 2011, as per Clause 16 of the Agree-
ment dated 06.06.2009, a spot inspection was
conducted by renowned structural engineers
which pointed out several structural lacunae.

PARTY, whose decision shall be final and binding upon the parties. The arbitration proceedings shall be held at New Delhi, India and only the Courts at New Delhi, India alone shall have jurisdiction over the subject matter of this AGREEMENT."

25. In *Sundaram Finance Limited and another v. T. Thankam* (2015) 14 SCC 444 : (AIR 2015 SC 1303), this Court has held as under:-

"8. Once there is an agreement between the parties to refer the disputes or differences arising out of the agreement to arbitration, and in case either party, ignoring the terms of the agreement, approaches the civil court and the other party, in terms of Section 8 of the Arbitration Act, moves the court for referring the parties to arbitration before the first statement on the substance of the dispute is filed, in view of the preemptory language of Section 8 of the Arbitration Act, it is obligatory for the court to refer the parties to arbitration in terms of the agreement, as held by this Court in *P. Anand Gajapathi Raju v. P.V.G. Raju* (AIR 2000 SC 1886)."

26. In *P. Anand Gajapathi Raju & others v. P.V.G. Raju (Dead) and others* (2000) 4 SCC 539 : (AIR 2000 SC 1886), it was held as under:-

"5. The conditions which are required to be satisfied under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 8 before the court can exercise its powers are:

- (1) there is an arbitration agreement;
- (2) a party to the agreement brings an action in the court against the other party;
- (3) subject-matter of the action is the same as the subject-matter of the arbitration agreement;
- (4) the other party moves the court for referring the parties to arbitration before it submits his first statement on the substance of the dispute."

In view of the above, where an agreement is terminated by one party on account of the breach committed by the other, particularly in a case where the clause is framed in wide and general terms, merely because agreement has come to an end by its termination by mutual consent, the arbitration clause does not get perished nor is rendered inoperative. This Court, in the case of *P. Anand Gajapathi Raju* (AIR 2000 SC 1886) (supra), has held that the language of Section 8 is preemptory in nature. Therefore, in cases where there is an arbitration clause in the agreement, it is obligatory for the court to refer the parties to arbitration in terms of their arbitration agreement and nothing remains to be decided in the original action after such an application is made except to refer the dispute to an arbitrator. Therefore, it is clear that in an agreement between the parties before the civil court, if there is a clause for arbitration, it is mandatory for the civil court to refer the dispute to an arbitrator.

27. In view of the above, we are of the considered opinion that in the present case, the prerequisites for an application under Section 8 are fulfilled, viz., there is an arbitration agreement; the party to the agreement brings an action in the court against the other party; the subject-matter of the action is the same as the subject-matter of the arbitration agreement; and the other party moves the court for referring the parties to arbitration before it submits his first statement on the substance of the dispute. We have come to the conclusion that the civil court had no jurisdiction to entertain a suit after an application under Section 8 of the Act is made for arbitration. In such a situation, refusal to refer the dispute to arbitration would amount to failure of justice as also causing irreparable injury to the defendant.

28. As we have already held that the oral agreement as evidenced by the transcript of

by the appellants in CS(OS) 1532 of 2012 to
the sole arbitrator already appointed, viz
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. K. Gupta (Retd.) and
request the arbitrator to decide the dispute
expeditiously in accordance with law.

Appeal allowed

* * * * *

AIR 2017 SUPREME COURT 1801

(From : Gauhati)*

**ADARSH KUMAR GOEL AND UDAY
UMESH LALIT, JJ.**

Criminal Appeal No. 690 with 691- 692 of
2017 (arising out of SLP (Cri.) No. 7014 with
8316-8317 of 2012), D/- 11-4-2017.

Roopendra Singh v. State of Tripura and
another.

**Criminal P. C. (2 of 1974), Ss. 372;
(wa) — Appeal against acquittal — B**

*Cri App No. 23 of 2011, D/- 28-6-2012 (Gau)

(Details of case arising from, counsel's
names etc. published herein, are as appear
ing in the Record of Proceedings uploaded
on the official website of the Supreme Court



Estd: 1974

VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru - 01

MOOT PROPOSITION-1

Submitted to

Dr. Sridevi Krishna
Asst. Professor

Submitted by

ASHA G.
5th B.A.LL.B. (10th Sem)
Reg. No. 40618231007.

Signature of the Student

15/6/23

Signature of the Faculty

Total

28
30

verified
11/10/23
(member)
Value
2

verified
11/10/23
(Chairman)

PRINCIPAL
Vidya Vardhaka Law College
Mysuru - 570 001

verified
11/10/23

Before the Honible Court Supreme Court
of India

Writ Petition No. of 2023.

The President District Bar Association
..... Petitioner

v.
Union of India
..... Respondent

Sd-

Counsel for Petitioner

Sd-

Petitioner

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List of abbreviations.

Sec	Section
Ans	Another.
UOI	Union of India
Ors	Others.
&	And.
AIR.	All India Report.
Art	Article.
Hc.	High Court.
SC.	Supreme Court.

Index of Authorities

- Constitutional Law of India - Dr. J.N. Pandey (Central Law Agency, 56th Edition 2019)

- Constitution of India - D.D. Basu (Lexis and Nexis Publications).

Statutes referred

1. Indian Constitution.

2. Advocates Act 1961.

3. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007.

Internet Sources

1. www.indiankanoon.org.

2. www.latestlaws.com.

3. www.sociologyalcorp.com.

4. www.brandbench.com.

Cases referred.

- 1. Advocates on record association v. UOI.
- 2. S.P. Gupta v. UOI.
- 3. Ex Parte P.K. Roy.
- 4. Legal Aid and Advice v. Bar Council of India.
- 5. State of Maharashtra v. Manubhai Pragaji Vashi & Ors.
- 6. Gummala Purushotham Reddy v. Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh & Ors.
- 7. Ex. Capt. Harish Uppal v. UOI.
- 8. K.G. Suresh & Ors v. UOI & Ors.
- 9. Gummala Purushotham Reddy v. B.C. of AP. & Andhra.

Statement of jurisdiction.

The Petitioners have approached this Honible Supreme Court of India by filing a writ of mandamus petition under Article 32 of Indian Constitution.

Sd.
Council for Petitioners

Sd.
Petitioners.

Statement of facts

Mahisur is a district in the Karnataka state with high literacy rate and it is also fastest developing district and it is having industrialization giving employment opportunities due to this, this district is having number of sexual harassment complaints.

27. Further state government issued circulars that every department should function effectively, according to Karnataka Sakala Services Act, 2011 which guaranteed for time. If any of the department fails to follow this head of the state will be held responsible.

37. Whereas one women employee who was penalized under Karnataka Sakala Services Act 2011 impose complaint of her departmental Employees of the secretariat were responsible for attending to the section head's cell phone when he was unable to respond to calls and messages.

47. The section head, who was represented by his advocate who is the President

of District Bar Association, Mahisar before
 internal Complaint Committee and also
 provide technical evidence was also
 presented. Section head's request to have
 his advocate represent him before the
 internal complaint committee was denied
 under Section 7(6) of the Prevention
 of sexual Harassment Act 2013.

57. President of District Bar Association, Mahisar
 conduct the meeting of the Bar and informed
 them, Advocate and his client were not allowed
 to appear before the Internal Complaint
 Committee. Further there is a threat to
 constitutionally obtained independence and
 autonomy of the legal profession, and the
 Bar Association decides to challenge the
 validity of ^{such} laws before the Supreme Court
 and petition was filed in the Supreme
 Court.

Statement of issues.

Whether legal profession is independent and autonomous profession under the constitution?

Whether right to appear before any court, tribunal or decision making authority is a fundamental right of advocates?

Whether laws debaring advocates from appearing before decision making authorities are unconstitutional?

Summary of Arguments

Whether legal profession is independent and autonomous

It is humbly submitted that, yes legal profession is independent and autonomous. The legal profession is generally considered an independent profession. The term "independent profession" typically refers to a profession that operates independently from external influences or control. Lawyers are expected to provide objective and unbiased advice to their clients and to advocate for their client's interests within the boundaries of the law. This independence allows lawyers to represent clients effectively, regardless of their personal beliefs or opinions.

The legal profession is often referred to as an autonomous profession. Autonomy in the legal profession means that lawyers have the authority to regulate themselves and make decisions independently, without undue external interference.

Autonomy is essential for lawyers to fulfill their professional responsibilities and duties effectively. It allows them to exercise their professional judgment, provide objective advice, and act in the best interests of their clients and the administration of justice.

The autonomy of the legal profession is typically protected and supported by legal frameworks and professional organizations. Bar associations and other regulatory bodies establish rules and regulations that govern the practice of law and ensure professional standards are maintained. These bodies often have the power to enforce disciplinary measures against lawyers who engage in professional misconduct.

Article 19 gives six freedoms to a citizen i.e. 'speech or expression', 'peaceable assembly', 'association', 'free movement', 'residence', and practicing any profession and carrying on any business.

Art 19(1)(g), says that the right to

practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. Under Art. 19(1)(g) is a guaranteed to the citizens of India.

The Advocates Act 1961, this legislation establishes the autonomous nature of the legal profession in India. It recognizes advocates as a class of professionals and provides for their self-governance through bar councils. The act upholds the importance of maintaining professional standards and ensures the independence of the legal profession.

"In the case of *Advocates on Record Association v. UOI*"² This case dealt with the issue of the executive's interference in the functioning of the judiciary. The Supreme Court of India held that the legal profession's independence is an essential feature of the constitution and that the judiciary must have the final say in matters concerning the legal profession.

². AIR. 1993 SC.

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"S.P. Gupta v. UOI"³. In this case, known as the "Judges Transfer case", the Supreme Court of India emphasized the importance of maintaining the independence of the judiciary. The court held that the transfer of judges should be based on objective criteria and should not be influenced by executive or political considerations.

In India, the legal profession, is regulated by the Advocates Act, 1961. The Supreme Court of India, in the case of *Ex parte P.K. Loy*⁴, emphasized that the legal profession is an independent profession and recognized the importance of lawyers' independence in the administration of justice.

In the case of *Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advice v. Bar Council of India*⁵, the Supreme Court of India recognized the legal profession as an autonomous profession. The court emphasized that the legal profession being an essential part of the justice delivery

3. AIR 1981. 80.

4. AIR 1962. 3039.

5. AIR 1959. 30.

system, should have the independence to regulate itself and maintain professional standards.

These are just a few examples of case laws that have addressed the independence of the legal profession.

"State of Maharashtra v. Manubhai Pragaji Vashi & Ors",¹⁹⁸¹ this case highlighted the importance of legal professional privilege, which protects communications between lawyers and their clients from disclosure. The Supreme Court held that legal professional privilege, which protects communications between lawyers and their clients from disclosure. The Supreme Court held that legal professional privilege is a fundamental right of the client and an essential aspect of the legal profession's autonomy.

Whether right to appear before any court, tribunal or decision making authority is a fundamental right of advocates?

It is humbly submitted that, advocates have the right to appear before any court, tribunal or decision making authority is a fundamental right. The right to appear before any court, tribunal, or decision-making authority is not explicitly recognized as a fundamental right of advocates in most legal systems. However, advocates and lawyers generally have the right to practice law and represent clients before various judicial and administrative bodies, subject to certain qualifications and regulations.

In many countries, the right to practice law is considered a professional right rather than a fundamental right.

In the article of M. Rishi Kumar Sugar[†], the expression 'to practice the

[†] Published on 15 Jul 2011 at 11:00 a.m. in Bar & Bench.

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the profession of law' in Section 29 of the 1961 Act¹ is wide enough to cover the persons practicing in litigious matters as well as persons practicing in non-litigious matters and, therefore, to practice in non-litigious matters in India, the respondents were bound to follow the provisions contained in the 1961 Act.

This decision of the Bombay High Court in *Lawyers Collective 2010(2) Bom CR 753* was confirmed recently by Supreme Court of India in *Bar Council of India v. A.K. Balaji (2018) 5 SCC 379*. This article proposes to discuss if the Supreme Court is justified in holding that "practice the profession of law" including litigation and non-litigation considering its repercussions on retired judges and non-advocates.

In the case of "*Gummala Purushotham Reddy v. Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh & Ors.*"² with Sec. 24(3) (c) of the advocates act 1961, at any rate, rule 70(aaa) is ultra vires of his

¹ Advocates to be the only recognised class of persons entitled to practise law.

² Andhra Pradesh H.C. 1989.

fundamental right guaranteed under art. 19 (g) of the constitution. From that premise we argued that what the statute does, the statute can always take away either wholly or partially the constitutional limitations contained in art. 19(1)(g).

In the case of "Ex-Capt. Harish Patel v. UOI",¹⁰ the Supreme Court of India held that the right of advocates to practice their profession and appear before any court, including the Supreme Court, is a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(g) of the Indian Constitution.

Section 30 of the Advocates Act says that right of advocates to practice, before any other authority or person before whom such advocate is by or under any law for the time being in force entitled to practice.

In the case of "K.G. Suresh & Ors v. UOI 2021",¹¹ the Kerala High Court recently comprising of a bench of Chief Justice S. Manikumar and justice Shaji P. Chaly has.

¹⁰ AIR 2003 S.C.

¹¹ Kerala H.C. 2021

was declared unconstitutional the bar on Advocates representing parties before Maintenance Tribunals formed under Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The bench observed that by Section 30 of the Advocates Act, the restriction is taken away. Under such circumstances, Article 19 that guarantees the freedom to practice the profession of choice, enables lawyers to appear before all Tribunals and courts, subject to Section 34 of the Advocates Act.

Delhi High Court¹² says that Sec. 30 of the Advocates Act will entitle the advocate to have the right to represent the parties under the tribunal. Justice Prathibha Singh relied on a division bench judgment of the Kerala High Court and opined that since Section 17 has been declared ultra vires Section 30 of the Advocates Act, 1961, it would obviously mean that an advocate would have the right to represent parties before the Tribunal under the

¹² Published in Sec. on 23 July 2021

del. Ordered accordingly." The Delhi High Court, in the case of Tarun Saxena v. State, has declared Section 17 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, as ultra vires. Section 17 of the said act had restricted lawyers from representing their clients in matters tried before the Maintenance Tribunals.

In many countries, the right to practice law is considered a professional right rather than a fundamental right. This means that while lawyers have the right to represent clients and appear before courts and tribunals, this right is subject to regulation by the legal profession's governing bodies and may be restricted or revoked in certain circumstances, such as for professional misconduct or unethical behavior.

Whether laws debaring advocates from appearing before decision making authorities are unconstitutional?

It is humbly submitted that, laws debaring advocates from appearing before decision making authorities are unconstitutional. The constitution of a country typically guarantees certain fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to practice one's chosen profession or occupation. Restrictions on the appearance of advocates before decision-making authorities can be imposed for various reasons, such as ensuring impartiality, avoiding conflicts of interest, or maintaining the integrity of the decision-making process. These restrictions are often put in place to prevent any undue influence or bias that may arise from direct advocacy.

Supreme Court has given its opinion regarding debaring advocates in The Leaflet¹³. The question of whether an advocate convicted of contempt of court can

13. Published on Sept. 17, 2020

e debarred by the courts from practicing
 the law was dealt with in the
 case of SCBA V. VOJ. In this case, the
 constitution bench of the court upheld
 the right of Bar Councils to try
 advocates for alleged professional misconduct.
 According to the Supreme Court,
 as observed in the cases of Pravin
 Shah and Harish Uppal, the functions
 of an advocate are not restricted to
 appear and plead before the court, but
 also includes other works like legal
 advisory, drafting the documents,
 arbitrations and so on. The court also
 held that when an advocate is
 held guilty of contempt, then in order
 to preserve the dignity of the court,
 his right to appear and plead before
 the court is curtailed. It clarified that
 it has nothing to do with the
 revocation or suspension of licence which
 is within the domain of Bar Councils.

Article 19(1)(g) if a person is
 involved in some business, he can be
 compelled by the state to close it
 down, for the concern of the general

public. Article 19(1)(g) provides that all citizens shall have the right to practise any profession, or to carry any occupation, trade or business.

Prayer

Wherefore in the light of issues
 raised, arguments, it is humbly prayed
 that, this Hon'ble court may be please
 to allow the petition filed by the
 petitioners and to declare "legal profes-
 sion is an independent and autonomous
 profession, right to appear before any
 court, tribunal or decision making
 authorities is a fundamental right of
 an advocates and laws debarring
 a advocates from appearing before
 decision making authorities are unconsti-
 tutioned and pass any such other order,
 direction or reliefs that this Hon'ble court
 may deem fit in the interest of
 equity and justice.

Date: 15/06/2023

Place: Mahisra

Advocate for Petitioner
 Sd/-

ಬಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru - 570 001



COURT DIARY

Name ASHA. G.

Class 5 Years B.A.-LL.B.

Reg. No. 40618231007.

Year 2022-2023.

Verified
Chairman

Member
Member

Principal
Principal

Signature of the Principal

PRINCIPAL

Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru - 570 001

Batch : 1.

Name of the Course Teacher : Sri. A.P. Nagendra Gupta, Advocate

ATTENDANCE CHART

Week	Date of visit	Date of visit	Date of visit	Course Teacher Signature	Principal Signature
1	02/01/2023	03/01/2023	06/01/2023.		
2	09/01/2023.	10/01/2023.	11/01/2023.		
3	16/01/2023.	17/01/2023.	19/01/2023		
4	23/01/2023	24/01/2023	25/01/2023		
5	30/01/2023	31/01/2023	03/02/2023.		
6	06/02/2023	07/02/2023	11/02/2023.		
7	14/02/2023	15/02/2023	16/02/2023		
8	20/02/2023	23/02/2023	24/02/2023		
9	01/03/2023	02/03/2023	04/03/2023.		
10	21/03/2023	23/03/2023	24/03/2023.		
11	22/05/2023	23/05/2023	25/05/2023		
12	29/05/2023	30/05/2023	03/06/2023.		
13	05/06/2023	06/06/2023	07/06/2023.		
14	12/06/2023	16/06/2023	17/06/2023		
15	20/06/2023	21/06/2023	22/06/2023.		
16	26/06/2023	28/06/2023	30/06/2023.		
17	03/07/2023	06/07/2023	08/07/2023.		
18	10/07/2023	13/07/2023	14/07/2023.		
19	17/07/2023	20/07/2023	21/07/2023		
20	24/07/2023	25/07/2023	27/07/2023.		

Signature of the Course Teacher

20/20

Marks Awarded

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Sl. No. 01

Page No. 01

Date: 02/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF III ADDL. DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE AT MYSURU

CR. No. 23/2022.

PRESIDING OFFICER

SRI Smt. K. Bhagya

PARTIES

State by Lokayuktha P. Ranganna and others.

ADVOCATES

Smt. Muktamma (Spl. PP) For Complainant

SRI. S. Amarnath For Accused No. 2

PROCEEDINGS: Bail Application presented u/s 439 of CrP.C. 1973's objection

Facts of the case.

Accused No. 2 is a Special Tahasildhar, Zonal Office No. 3. and e-khatha Division MUDA, Mysuru. In the said suit, Accused No. 2 had cleared papers, documents and files regarding recording of khatha of seven sites of Sri. Krishnadhama Nagara layout, Srirampura, Mysuru. He dispatched khatha certificates on 17/12/2022 from his table and he did not possess khatha certificates or any other files pertaining to the same on 23/12/2022. According to it some other persons with bad intention has created dispute as well as to stall promotion have hatched conspiracy besides ploy against them which resulted in orchestration and illegal gratification which is alleged in the Mahazar dated 23/12/2022 by de-jure complainant in Cr. No. 23/2022.

Sl. No. 0

Page No. 02

Date :

IN THE COURT OF AT MYSURU

No.

PRESIDING OFFICER. SRI.....

PARTIES Vs

ADVOCATES SRI..... For

SRI..... For

PROCEEDINGS :

Observation:

Accused No. 2's Advocate has plead to the Hon'ble Court that about the corruption was not done by him. Because he is not cruel hearted one and he used to wear formal attires. And counsel argued that on e-khatha certificate execution time accused no. 2 was not put his signatures. Counsel said that no demand of allegation on illegal gratification. And counsel has given reference or citation of other cases which one is useful for to get bail for accused No. 2.

Further court adjourned to 03/01/2020.

Date: 03/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF III Addl. District and Sessions Judge AT MYSURU

Cr. No. 23/2022.

PRESIDING OFFICER

SRI Smt K. Bhagya

PARTIES

State Lokayukta Police vs Ranganna and others.

ADVOCATES

Smt. Muklamma For Complainant.

SRI S. Amarnath For Accused No. 2

PROCEEDINGS: Objections to bail application of IS 439 of CrPc & ors.

According to Special Public Prosecutor.

In continuation of Cr. 23/2022 case complainant has visited the accused when he wants to get e-khatha of Krishna Shama Nagara Layout, Mysuru. While the complainant demanding for tax payment challan at that same time accused no. 2 has demanded the bribe amount of ₹. 20,000/- and complainant has agreed to give bribe amount of ₹. 20000 with the intention of to get a video and audio record of Accused No. 2's demanding the bribe's money. After all these Accused No. 2 has given the money i.e. bribe money to Accused No. 3. Smt. Lakshmi. That lady has taken the money of ₹. 7,000/- which she is seated with Phenolphthalein and the same money which she took in her right hand and moved towards e-khatha branch.

[Continued..]

Sl. No. 2

Page No. 04

Date:

IN THE COURT OF AT MYSURU

No. 10

PRESIDING OFFICER. SRI.....

PARTIES Vs

ADVOCATES SRI..... For

SRI..... For

PROCEEDINGS :

Again public prosecutor has informed that enquiring officer has introduced to complainant, that complainant has showed his finger to Ranganna and the Ranganna has taken the bribe money of ₹. 7000/- Laterly Ranganna has given the money to Srinivas through Smt. Lakshmi. Further Srinivas has taken the money and kept in his pants back side pocket.

Further all of these Accused has been having a good contact in political field and that Accused has done cognizance offense and it is non-bailable offense.

Observation: After all these Accused No. 2's counsel has prayed to this Honible court that to enlarge the accused person on Bail in the interest of justice and equity.

At last ^{after} all these arguments Honible judge has ordered the bail to Accused No. 2.

Date: 06/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF Addl. District & Sessions Court & FTSC-1 AT MYSURU

Cr. List No. 26/2022

PRESIDING OFFICER SRI Smt. Shayma Khamroz

PARTIES Siddachari & others vs State by Jayapura Police Station

ADVOCATES SRI. Murugesh For Accused

Smt. Jayanthi (P.P.) For Complainant

PROCEEDINGS: Issue notice and bail application.

Facts of the case

Above mentioned accused has married one 17 year old girl on 03/04/2022 in front of accused's and child's parents. On one day by an unknown person has given complaint to Child Welfare Development, Mysuru about minor girl or that child's marriage. Case has been registered since 1 month. Case has been filed under Section 438 of Criminal Procedure Code, under Section 363 and 376 of Indian Penal Code, under Section 4 and 6 of POCSO Act and under Sec 9, 10, 11 of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.

Observation:

On this day accused's counsel has prays this Hon'ble court that by filing an bail application under section 438 of Code of Criminal Procedure. By arguing that counsel has requested that to produce the victim to the court and by collecting or recording

[continued..]

Sl. No. 23/2023

Page No. 06

Date:

IN THE COURT OF AT MYSURU

No. 23/2023

PRESIDING OFFICER. SRI.

PARTIES Vs

ADVOCATES SRI. For

SRI. For

PROCEEDINGS:

The victim's statement. And Prohibition of Child's Marriage Act section 8, 9, 10 are not affecting. After this public prosecutor counsel has arguing that, accused has married the child and the child is a minor in nature. And now the girl is 5 months pregnant. Since 1 month case has been registered but still accused has not been co-operating. And moreover public prosecutor has requested to the Honble court that filed application of bail under section 438 of CrPc has rejected. And public prosecutor has quoted that victim's parents has not proper law knowledge. By saying this arguments has over. And finally court has adjourned this to on 10/01/2023.

[Signature]
10/01/2023

Sl. No. 04

Page No. 07

Date: 09/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF Principal District and Sessions Judge AT MYSURU

Cr. No. 109/2020

PRESIDING OFFICER

SRI M. L. Raghunath

PARTIES

State by Anahalli P.O. Vs Mahadevaswamy & others

ADVOCATES

SRI Chennappa Swamy For Complainant

SRI S. Linganna For Accused No. 4

PROCEEDINGS:

Memo filing by accused No. 15 & Bank Guarante

Facts:

Yashaswini House Building Co-operative Society Ltd., is a registered co-operative society registered under Karnataka Co-operative Society's Act, 1959. This office located in #43, H.D. Sevegunda Circle, Banner Ring Road, Mysuru-570012. This society is having 11 members. During the year 2017 while president's election time their committee members having lot of problems. While they are decided to develop the private layout in Hancheya Village, Kasaba Hable, Mysuru Taluk, society has purchased the 30 acres of land. For this society has announced to the public that sites has been issued by society and they have collected the money and they failed to allotted the sites. All the investors who are ready to purchase the sites and who all deposited the money to the society has join together and make an union

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10/01/2023

Sl. No. 173

Page No. 08

Date:

23/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF AT MYSURU

No.

PRESIDING OFFICER SRI.....

PARTIES Vs

ADVOCATES SRI..... For

SRI..... For

PROCEEDINGS :

and given complaint to police. But the police does not have the power to investigate, investigation has been doing by COD. means Corps of Detectives, this also an one of the wing of the CID. Case has been filed under Section 420 of IPC. means Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property and Sec. 409 of Karnataka Protection of Interest of Depositors Act, 2004. Under this special court has been decided this case and this is a special case. To decided this case one designated court may help this case.

Observation

Court asked to the defendants to produce the Bank guarantee of ₹. 5,00,000/- of each accused. On this day. Accused no. 15 has filed memo to the court. Accused are released on bail of ₹. 5,00,000/- but court said to produce bank guarantee. Charge sheet has not filed the case is in C.R. stage. Next call on 23/01/2023.

Date: 10/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF I Addl. Civil Judge & JMFC Court AT MYSURU

D.S. No. 917/2013.

PRESIDING OFFICER Smt. Geetha Kumbar K. B.

PARTIES Sri Bette Gowda & Others vs Smt. Mangula & Others.

ADVOCATES SRI. Raghur T. J. For Plaintiff.

SRI. B. Panish Kumar For Defendant.

PROCEEDINGS: Amended Plaint filed. Re-issue Summons to Defendant 11

Facts of the case.

Sri. Bette Gowda is the owner of the property land bearing No. 281/8. measuring 0-04 Guntas situated at Hebbalu Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mysuru Taluk. This property is an ancestral property of Sri. Bette Gowda's. Above mentioned plaintiff's father has divided the ancestral property to his children. Above mentioned land has been allotted to Sri. Bette Gowda through partition deed and khatha has been transferred and the mutation has been registered and the ^{wife} M.R. No. 16/1992-93. But the defendants have constructed the house in the above mentioned land. Regarding this plaintiffs have send the notice through their counsel on 07/05/2013 regarding the title and ownership to the defendants. Defendants have acquired the ownership and possession in a illegal way.

[Continued...]

Sl. No.

Page No. 10

Date:

IN THE COURT OF

AT MYSURU

No.

PRESIDING OFFICER

SRI

PARTIES

Vs

ADVOCATES

SRI

For

SRI

For

PROCEEDINGS:

Observation.

Plaintiffs counsel has filed an amended plaint. And the plaintiffs have given all the documents like Non-Tenancy Certificate and RTC to the court. Further tax paid challans have been presented to the court. Again plaintiffs have prayed that to the Honible court that plaintiffs are the true owner of the land and suit has been filed for declaration of ownership. Here defendants have trespass their peaceful land and defendants are enjoying the plaintiffs land by acquiring the possession of the land. And the court has adjourned this on 01/02/2023.

[Handwritten signature]

Date: 11/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF VI Addl. District and Sessions Judge AT MYSURU

Cr. Misc. No. 2752/2022

PRESIDING OFFICER SRI. Gururaj Somakalavar

PARTIES B.L. Shivaraju Vs State by Nanjangud Town P. S.

ADVOCATES SRI. M. Mahadevaswami for Petitioner.

Smt. Sudha (P.P.) For Respondent.

PROCEEDINGS: Hearing and further orders to I.O.

Facts of the case.

During the year 1974 government has started one trust in Nanjangud. Suresh Krishnan Gire Goswami Trust has got the land by virtue of Gift deed to the trust. Land measuring 5.4 Acres. One day 10 units of land has been acquired by KIADB. KIADB means Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board has acquiring the land for the development of Industry. And all the landlords join together case has been filed under section 406, 409, 420, 465, 468, 471, 120 and Rwl 149 of Indian Penal Code. Again section 192 of Karnataka Land Revenue Act. That 10 units of land and remaining land has been by forgerily acquired and the case has been filed. Here property has been recovery of arrears due in any one district by Deputy Commissioner of another district.

[Continued...]

Sl. No.

Date:

IN THE COURT OF

AT MYSURU

No.

PRESIDING OFFICER

SRI

PARTIES

Vs

ADVOCATES

SRI

For

SRI

For

PROCEEDINGS:

Observation.

Court asked to the petitioner's counsel that why it has been stayed. and the petition stage. Further court said to take the petition which has been filed in this Honible court. Counsel said that police has to be file a FIR but I.O. has not been processing. Again counsel said that memo has to be file by the petitioner but after I.O. only memo will be filed. And the above mentioned petitioners given the copy to the High Court. Finally court asked that whether the High Court has stayed this petition. Petitioner counsel is brought to the Notice of this court that there is a order of Honible High Court of Karnataka in W.P. No. 26158/22. and court order is to I.O. directed to submit report whether the investigation is proceeded in the Cr. No. 150/22. And court is adjourned to 16/01/2023 for await report.

17/1/2023

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru - 570 001



CHAMBER DIARY

Pre-Trial Preparation

Name ASHA . G .

Class 5 Years B.A.LL.B.

Reg. No. 40618231007

Year 2022-2023

Name & Address of Advocate Sri. Harisha. K.P

Advocate Office at # 51/1, 2nd Floor,
5th Cross, 6th Main, OPP Country Cuisine Hotel,
Paraswathipuram, Mysuru. - 570009.

Verif
20/11/23
Chairman

Verif
20/11/23
member

Signature of the Principal
Vidyavardhaka Law College

Mysuru - 570 001

Batch : 1.

Name of the Advocate : Sri. Harisha. K. P.

ATTENDANCE CHART

Week	Date of visit	Date of visit	Date of visit	Advocate Signaturo
1	02/01/2023.	04/01/2023	06/01/2023.	H. Harisha
2	09/01/2023.	11/01/2023.	12/01/2023.	H. Harisha
3	16/01/2023	18/01/2023	19/01/2023	H. Harisha
4	23/01/2023.	24/01/2023	25/01/2023	H. Harisha
5	30/01/2023	31/01/2023.	01/02/2023	H. Harisha
6	06/02/2023	07/02/2023	08/02/2023	H. Harisha
7	13/02/2023	14/02/2023	15/02/2023	H. Harisha
8	20/02/2023	21/02/2023	22/02/2023	H. Harisha
9	13/03/2023.	14/03/2023	15/03/2023	H. Harisha
10	21/03/2023	23/03/2023	24/03/2023	H. Harisha
11	22/05/2023	23/05/2023	24/05/2023	H. Harisha
12	29/05/2023	30/05/2023.	31/05/2023	H. Harisha
13	05/06/2023.	06/06/2023	07/06/2023.	H. Harisha
14	12/06/2023	13/06/2023	14/06/2023	H. Harisha
15	19/06/2023.	20/06/2023	21/06/2023.	H. Harisha
16	26/06/2023.	27/06/2023	28/06/2023.	H. Harisha
17	03/07/2023	04/07/2023	05/07/2023	H. Harisha
18	10/07/2023	11/07/2023	12/07/2023	H. Harisha
19	17/07/2023.	18/07/2023.	19/07/2023.	H. Harisha
20	24/07/2023	25/07/2023	27/07/2023.	H. Harisha


Signature of the Course Teacher

Marks Awarded

Batch : 1

Name of the Course Teacher : Dr. K. L. Chandrashekar.

ATTENDANCE CHART

Week	Date of visit	Date of visit	Date of visit	Course Teacher Signature	Principal Signature
1	02/01/2023	04/01/2023	06/01/2023.	<i>K</i> 10/1/23	<i>b</i>
2	09/01/2023	11/01/2023	12/01/2023.	<i>K</i> 18/1/23	<i>b</i>
3	16/01/2023	18/01/2023	19/01/2023.	<i>K</i> 24/1/23	<i>b</i>
4	23/01/2023	24/01/2023	25/01/2023.	<i>K</i> 31/1/23	
5	30/01/2023	31/01/2023	01/02/2023.	<i>K</i>	
6	06/02/2023	07/02/2023	08/02/2023.	<i>K</i> 15/2/23	<i>b</i>
7	13/02/2023	14/02/2023	15/02/2023.	<i>K</i> 22/2/23	<i>b</i>
8	20/02/2023	21/02/2023	22/02/2023.	<i>K</i> 01/03/23	<i>b</i>
9	13/03/2023	14/03/2023	15/03/2023.	<i>K</i>	
10	21/03/2023	23/03/2023	24/03/2023.	<i>K</i>	
11	22/05/2023	23/05/2023	24/05/2023.	<i>K</i> 30/05/23	<i>b</i> 3/6
12	29/05/2023	30/05/2023.	31/05/2023.	<i>K</i> 6/06/23	<i>b</i> 10/6
13	05/06/2023	06/06/2023.	07/06/2023.	<i>K</i> 13/06/23	<i>b</i> 13/6
14	12/06/2023	13/06/2023	14/06/2023.	<i>K</i> 20/6/23	<i>b</i> 26/6
15	19/06/2023	20/06/2023	21/06/2023.	<i>K</i> 27/6/23	<i>b</i> 11/7
16	26/06/2023	27/06/2023	28/06/2023.	<i>K</i> 4/7/2023	<i>b</i> 6/7
17	03/07/2023	04/07/2023	05/07/2023.	<i>K</i> 11/7/2023	<i>b</i> 15/7
18	10/07/2023	11/07/2023	12/07/2023.	<i>K</i> 17/7/23	<i>b</i> 24/7
19	17/07/2023	18/07/2023	19/07/2023.	<i>K</i>	
20	24/07/2023	25/07/2023	27/07/2023.	<i>K</i> 31/7/23	<i>b</i> 4/8

Chandrashekar
Signature of the Course Teacher

Marks Awarded

On this day Advocate has preparing the money recovery suit-plaint copy:

Before the Honible Court of the Principal Civil Judge And JMFC (Tr. Div) at Mysuru.

O.S. No. of 2022.

Plaintiff: Sri. Prashanth. P. S/o.

M.N. Prabhakar Rao,
Aged about 33 years.

Residing at # 1371, 3rd Main,
10th Cross, Vivekanandanagar,
Mysuru.

Defendant: Sri. Anil Kulkarni,
Aged about 50 years,

Residing at # 380,
10th Main, NGEFLayout,
Nagarabavi, Bengaluru - 560072.

Plaint under Order VII Rule 1 of Civil Procedure Code.

The Plaintiff in the above suit respectfully submits as follows:

1. The address of the parties for the purpose of service of notices and summons are furnished

Date:

above in the cause title are sufficient and the plaintiff may also be served through his council Sri. Harisha K.P. Advocate, Roll No. KAR/1483-99, Office at No. 5111, 2nd Floor 5th Cross, 6th main, Saraswathipuram, Mysuru-09.

2) That the plaintiff state that Defendant is well acquainted to plaintiff from last several years and by virtue of that during the year of 2021 defendant has approached several times to plaintiff and sought for financial assistance to the tune of ₹. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs only) to meet the legal necessities and for his personal commitments. On request plaintiff in good faith lent sum of ₹. 2,00,000/- by way of cash.

3) That the plaintiff further state defendant has borrowed ₹. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs only) from plaintiff and promise to return the same within one month, on several times plaintiff has demanded the defendant to repay the amount. Ultimately the defendant has issued a cheque for ₹. 2,00,000/- dated 02/03/2022 drawn on ICICI Bank, Bengaluru in favour of plaintiff and the defendant has assured that the cheque will be honored.

4) The plaintiff further state that as per defendant's instruction and assurance, plaintiff has presented

The said cheque dated 02/03/2021 bearing No. 007183 for ₹. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs Only) through his banker AXIS Bank, Mysore branch, for encashment and realization.

5>. The plaintiff further states that the said cheque was returned unpaid by the banker on 22/04/2022 with an endorsement stating that 'Account closed'.

6>. Further plaintiff state that the above cheque has been issued by defendant with an ulterior motive of causing wrongful loss and thereby make wrongful gain by him by without maintaining adequate funds in his account and the defendant had issued the said cheque to my client with a view to defraud the plaintiff.

7>. The plaintiff has got issued a legal notice dated 18/05/2022 calling upon the defendant to pay the cheque amount of ₹. 2,00,000/- The said notice was sent to the defendant to his residential address through registered post acknowledgment returned on 27/05/2022, on receipt of the said Notice defendant communicated with plaintiff through phone call and had promised to repay the due amount within a month and he failed to keepup his promise. Accordingly

the money is due by the defendant.
8. Hence the plaintiff is constrained to file suit against the defendant.
9. The cause of action for the suit arose from the date of cheque dated 02/03/2022 and the date of issuing an endorsement by the bank dated 22/04/22. Legal notice issued on 18/05/2022 through RPAO also the transaction took place in Mysuru City which is within the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court to try this suit.

10. Suit Claim:

a. The amount due by the Defendant to the Plaintiff is sum of ₹. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs Only) interest at the rate of 18% per annum on ₹. 2,00,000/- from 02/03/2022 to 02/09/2022 of ₹. 18,000/- in total ₹. 2,18,000/-, the suit is valued for purpose of court fee and jurisdiction as per that separate valuation slip annexed to the plaint.

Prayer.

Therefore, the plaintiff prays that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to pass a judgment and Decree against the Defendant for recovery of a sum of ₹. 2,18,000/- together

with interest at the rate of 18% p.a. on ₹. 2,18,000/- from the date of suit till the date of realization and such other reliefs as this Hon'ble Court deems fit to grant in the circumstances of the case, together with the suit in the interest of Justice.

Advocate for plaintiff

Plaintiff.

Verification.

I, Prashanth P, the plaintiff in the above case, hereby declare all the averments made in para No. 1 to 10 are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief. In token whereof I have signed this Plaint at Mysuru.

Place: Mysuru.

Plaintiff.

Date: 03/01/2023.



HARISHA K.P., B.A., LL.B.
Advocate Roll No. KAR-1433/99
No. 51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross
6th Main, Saraswathipuram
Mysuru-9 Mob.: 9886332001

Date: 04/01/2023.

2) In this day Advocate has preparing bail application for accused in the case of C.C.No. 2545 of 2022.

Before the Hon'ble court at IV Additional Civil Judge and JMFC at Mysuru.

C.C.No. 2545 of 2020.

Complainant: Vikram Pasha.

Vs.

Accused : Firdose Khanum.

Application filed under Section 436 of Crpc.

It is most respectfully submitted by accused person as follows:

1) That the complainant has file complainant under section 200 of CrPC alleging offence under section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act, against the accused persons before this Hon'ble court.

2) That based on the complaint filed by the complainant, this Hon'ble court has taken the cognizance of the case and issued summons to the accused persons.

37. That the accused person is an innocent and law abiding citizen and she has not done any offence as alleged in the complainant.
47. The above mentioned offence is bailable in nature.
57. That the accused is an innocent aged old lady not aware of anything as alleged against her.
67. The accused is ready and willing to abide due process of law of this Hon'ble court.
77. The accused undertake to abide by the terms and conditions that may be imposed by this honorable court.

Wherefore it is prayed that this honorable court be pleased to enlarge the accused on bail, in the interest of justice.

Advocate for accused.

Accused.

Date: 05/01/2023.

Place: Mysuru.



HARISHA K.P., B.A., LL.B.
Advocate Roll No. KAR-1483/99
No. 51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross
6th Main, Saraswathipuram
Mysuru-9 Mob.: 9886332001

Date: 06 01 2023

3) On this day advocate has drafted objections of O.S. No. 134 of 2020.

In the court of the D. Additional Senior Civil Judge And CTM at Mysuru.

O.S. No. 134 of 2020.

Plaintiff: Smt. Shivamma and others.

vs.

Defendants: Sri. B.V. Gangadharaiiah & 2 others.

Objection filed by the defendant No.1 to the application under section 151 of CPC.

The Defendant No.1. most respectfully submits for the kind consideration of this Hon'ble court as follows:

1. That the application filed by the Plaintiff is not maintainable either in law or on facts same is liable to be dismissed.

2. Written Statement filed by the defendants may be taken as part and parcel of this objection statement in order to avoid repetition.

37. That the deceased B.V. Mariyappa during his life time has made his younger brother Sri. B.V. Gangadharalak, i.e., the defendant No. 1. as nominee to all his accounts and deposit accounts maintained by 3rd Defendant.

47. Further it is submitted that, the 1st Defendant being the nominee after demise of B.V. Mariyappa, since no other person could ever claim right over the said accounts.

57. It is submitted that, this matter has been posted for cross examination of PW 1, since from last several hearing dates the PW 1 is not appearing before this Hon'ble court observing the behavior of the PW 1. This Hon'ble court has paid the court for his cross examination for the proper adjudication.

67. It is further submitted that, the intention of the plaintiff is very clear that, having no right or interest over said deposit amount has filed the said application unnecessarily just to drag on the above matter which is not at all accepted in the eye of law.

Date :

It further it is submitted that, the plaintiff has sworn false affidavit, just to mislead this Hon'ble court.

Wherefore the Defendant No.1. prays that this honorable court be please to dismiss the application with exemplary costs in the interest of justice and equity.

Advocate for the Defendant No.1. Defendant No.1.

Date: 06/01/2023.

Place: Mysuru.

Harisha K.P.

10/01/2023

17/1/2023

HARISHA K.P., B.A., LL.B.
Advocate Roll No. KAF-1480/99
No 51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross
6th Main, Saraswathipuram
Mysuru-9 Mob.: 9880332001

A) On this day Advocate has preparing the application u/s 70(2) of CrPC of C.C. No. 2545 of 2020.

Before the Hon'ble Court of IV Additional J Civil Judge and JMFC at Mysuru.

C.C. No. 2545 of 2020.

Complainant: Vikram Pasha.

vs.

Accused: Firdose Khanum.

Application under section 70(2) of CrPC.

It is most respectful submission before this Hon'ble court as follows:

1) That the complainant has file Complainant under section 200 of CrPC alleging offence under section 138 Negotiable Instrument Act, against the accused person before this Hon'ble court.

2) That based on the complainant filed by the complainant, this Hon'ble court has taken the cognizance of the case and issued summons to the accused persons.

Date :

3). That the accused person is an illiterate age old women has no knowledge of legal proceedings could not able to make out the seriousness of the court summons and unable to understand the consequences of an appearance.

4). That due the above said bonafide reason he could not able to appear before this Hon'ble court and this court has pleased to issue NBW against the accused.

5). Hence this application filed.

Wherefore accused person pray this Hon'ble Court be please to recall the NBW in the interest of justice.

Advocate for accused.

Accused.

Date: 10/01/2023.

Place: Mysuru.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

HARISHA K.P., B.A., LL.B.
Advocate Roll No. KAR 1433/99
No.51/1, 2nd Floor, 4th Cross
6th Main, Saraswathipuram
Mysuru-9 Mob.: 9886332001

5) On this day Advocate is preparing application for C.C. No. 1517/2019.

Before the Hon'ble Court of Judicial TV
JMFC at Mysuru.

C.C. No. 1517/2019.

Complainant: State by Vijayanagara Police

Vs.

Accused: Sri. Shamantha and another.

Application Under Section 252 of CrPC.

It is most respectful submission before this Hon'ble court as follows:

1. That the complainant police have filed the charge sheet against the accused No. 1 for the offences punishable under section 506, 448 of Indian Penal Code.

2. That the accused person is a lawful tenant in the house bearing No. 4 at Mahajana Layout and the complainant falsely filed the complaint saying the accused No. 1. has trespassed the premises.

67 On this day Advocate has preparing one
Caveat application.

Before the Hon'ble Principle Civil Judge
And C.J.M. at Mysuru.

Caveat No. 1/2023

Between

Sri. N. Shashikumar s/o

Late. B. Nanjalah

Aged about 34 years,

Represented by his GPA holder,

Smt. Lakshmi w/o

Late. B. Nanjalah,

Aged about 66 years,

Residing at No. 700, 1st Stage,

Chikkaharadanhalli Extension,

Aranindanagar,

Mysuru.

Caveator

And

The Commissioner,

Mysuru Urban Development Authority,

Mysuru.

Respondent

Date:

Caveat Petition filed Under Section 148(A) of CPC.

The Caveators beg to submit as follows:

1) The address of the parties is as given in the cause title is for the purpose of service of Court's Summons, Notices etc., to them and that of the Caveator's counsel Sri. Harisha K.P., No. 51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross, 6th Main, Saraswathipuram, Mysuru.

2) It is submitted by the caveator that, the Hon'ble III Add. First Civil Judge and JMFC at Mysuru has decreed the suit of Permanent Injunction against the respondent in O.S. 77/2014, vide its order dated 03-03-2022.

3) The Caveator apprehends that, the Respondent may prefer an appeal against the orders passed by the Hon'ble Trial Court and also may maintain an Interim application, seeking stay of the orders of the lower court. In such an event the Caveator has got every right to say by way of his objection to the said Interim Application before the Respondent getting any stay-orders against the caveator from the hands of this Hon'ble Court Hence this caveat

(Continues...)

4) A copy of this caveat petition is sent to the Respondents through R.P.A.D and the postal receipts for having sent the same is produced herewith.

5) Requisite court fee is paid herewith.

Wherefore the caveator prays that the Honble court be pleased to direct the Respondent to serve the copy of the intended appeal as well as Interim Application to the caveator or to his Counsel before them getting any ex-parte Order from the hands of this Honble Court, in the interest of justice and equity.

Advocate for Caveator

Caveator.

Place: Mysuru.

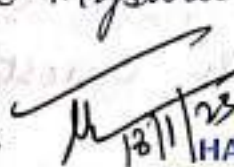
Date: 13/01/2023.

Verification.

Whatever are stated above are all true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief in taken whereof I have signed this today at Mysuru.

Place: Mysuru.

Date: 13/01/2023.





Caveator.

HARISHA K.P., B.A., LL.B.
Advocate Roll No. KAR-1483/99
No.51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross
6th Main, Saraswathipuram
Mysuru-9 Mob.: 9886332001



Batch : 1

Name of the Advocate : Sri. Harisha . K. P.

ATTENDANCE CHART

Week	Date of visit	Date of visit	Date of visit	Advocate Signature
1	02/01/2023	03/01/2023	05/01/2023	Harisha K.P.
2	09/01/2023	12/01/2023	13/01/2023	Harisha K.P.
3	16/01/2023	17/01/2023	18/01/2023	Harisha K.P.
4	23/01/2023	24/01/2023	25/01/2023	Harisha K.P.
5	30/01/2023	31/01/2023	01/02/2023	Harisha K.P.
6	06/02/2023	07/02/2023	08/02/2023	Harisha K.P.
7	13/02/2023	14/02/2023	15/02/2023	Harisha K.P.
8	20/02/2023	21/02/2023	22/02/2023	Harisha K.P.
9	13/03/2023	14/03/2023	15/03/2023	Harisha K.P.
10	21/03/2023	23/03/2023	24/03/2023	Harisha K.P.
11	22/05/2023	23/05/2023	24/05/2023	Harisha K.P.
12	29/05/2023	30/05/2023	31/05/2023	Harisha K.P.
13	05/06/2023	06/06/2023	07/06/2023	Harisha K.P.
14	12/06/2023	13/06/2023	14/06/2023	Harisha K.P.
15	19/06/2023	20/06/2023	21/06/2023	Harisha K.P.
16	26/06/2023	27/06/2023	28/06/2023	Harisha K.P.
17	03/07/2023	04/07/2023	05/07/2023	Harisha K.P.
18	10/07/2023	11/07/2023	12/07/2023	Harisha K.P.
19	17/07/2023	18/07/2023	19/07/2023	Harisha K.P.
20	24/07/2023	25/07/2023	26/07/2023	Harisha K.P.

Batch : 1

Name of the Course Teacher : Dr. K. L. Chavrashekar.

ATTENDANCE CHART

Week	Date of visit	Date of visit	Date of visit	Course Teacher Signature	Principal Signature
1	02/01/2023	03/01/2023	05/01/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 01/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	09/01/2023	12/01/2023	13/01/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 18/1/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	16/01/2023	17/01/2023	18/01/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 24/1/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	23/01/2023	24/01/2023	25/01/2023	<i>[Signature]</i> 31/1/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	30/01/2023	31/01/2023	01/02/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	
6	06/02/2023	07/02/2023	08/02/2023	<i>[Signature]</i> 15/2/23	
7	13/02/2023	14/02/2023	15/02/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 22/2/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	20/02/2023	21/02/2023	22/02/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 01/03/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	13/03/2023	14/03/2023	15/03/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	21/03/2023	23/03/2023	24/03/2023	<i>[Signature]</i>	
11	22/05/2023	23/05/2023	24/05/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 30/05/23	
12	29/05/2023	30/05/2023	31/05/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 6/6/2023	<i>[Signature]</i> 3/6
13	05/06/2023	06/06/2023	07/06/2023	<i>[Signature]</i> 13/6/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 10/6
14	12/06/2023	13/06/2023	14/06/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 20/6/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 17/6
15	19/06/2023	20/06/2023	21/06/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 27/6/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 24/6
16	26/06/2023	27/06/2023	28/06/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 4/7/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 1/7
17	03/07/2023	04/07/2023	05/07/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 11/7/2023	<i>[Signature]</i> 6/7
18	10/07/2023	11/07/2023	12/07/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 19/7/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 13/7
19	17/07/2023	18/07/2023	19/07/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	24/07/2023	25/07/2023	26/07/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i> 3/8/23	

[Signature]

Signature of the Course Teacher

Marks Awarded

Name: Raghavendra Rao.

Father's Name: Lakshman Rao.

Age : 39 years.

Occupation : Teacher.

Residence : Bengaluru.

Facts:

Raghavendra's grand mother Smt. Nagamma has executed a will on 02/03/2000. To her son, daughter-in-law and grand son. On one day Nagamma has expired on 10/06/2001 and her property bequeathed to beneficiaries. On one day Nagamma's son and grand son have expired due to an accident. After this Nagamma's grand daughter has started fighting for the property. And the Nagamma's son has got the financial loan from LIC HFL, Mysuru. After that due to non-payment of loan said financial institution has given notice about property will come under the

SARFEASI.

Advise...

Advocate has given the opinion that on behalf of the beneficiary. Counsel said that financial facility has taken up by the LIC HFL, Mysuru. Burden on proof always lies on the who has taken the money or financial facility. And moreover all grand daughters of Nagamma has started for property. If they are agreed to take the money property can sale in auction by LIC HFL, Mysuru. Again counsel advice to the Raghavendra that get the opinion from ~~the~~ his sisters to sale the property under SARFEESI Act. If the client has the money to repay the loan amount and asked them to bring all the property to verify the property's title how the ownership has been acquired by the deceased person.

Harisha K.P.

HARISHA K.P., B.A., LL.B.
Advocate Full No: KAR-1407/19
No. 51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th
6th M. in, Saraswathi
Mysuru 9 Mob.: 980033200

Name: Smt. Kousalya

Age: 29 years.

Father's Name: Sri. Nagappa.

Occupation: Nil.

Residence: K.R. Nagara.

Facts:

Above mentioned Kousalya had married to Sri. Praveen in 1 and half years back at Sulligrama in K.R. Nagara. Reason for the visit is that since from 1 and half year they did not enjoy their family life personally. Husband does not have any love and affection towards his wife. Whenever his wife asked about their marriage day's night celebration at that time husband told to his wife that I am not treating you as my wife and I am treating you as my friend. And the family members are negotiated to him but he said ^{that} he is not interested in that. wife means Kousalya's family has started talk with him. But he did not negotiated with their negotiation. Further she complains that every weekend he used to go to Bangalore and she have doubt on his further relationship.

Advice

Counsel has said that her husband should consult the doctor in Prerana hospital at Kuvempunagar in Mysuru. And also advice that should meet the psychiatrist for his counselling. And both the experts may give their opinion regarding his mental and physical condition. Dr. Abhijith will give good treatment for them when he have really problem in his physically condition. Further counsel said that we should call them and given good counselling to them and try to give one good solution for their problem instead of judicial separation. If he have problem then they may take the help of the court about their marriage dissolution.

H. K. P.


19/1/2023

HARISHA K.P. A.S.P.
Roll No. KAR 19/1/99
2nd Floor, G.I.
Date: 19/1/2023
Mob: 9981 001

37

Name : Sri. K.M. Shivakumara Swamy.

Age : 56. Years.

Father's name : K.M. Mariswamy.

Occupation : Health Inspector.

Residence : Mysuru.

Facts:

Above mentioned Sri. K.M. Shivakumara Swamy has entered into a registered Sale Agreement with Sri. Santhosh S.K. for a value of ₹.45,00,000/- on 25/04/2022. The said Sale Deed has been registered as document No. MYS-1-00734-2022-23, of Book No. 1. and also stored in CD No. MYS01175, at Sub-Registrar, Mysuru. South on 25/04/2022. And Santhosh S.K. has received the amount of ₹.40,00,000/- and the remaining sale consideration of ₹.5,00,000/- has been given at the time of registration. Above mentioned ₹.40,00,000/- has been given through RTGs. And the above mentioned Sri. Santhosh S.K. has agreed to execute a Sale Deed with all the documents ready and with free from all encumbrances and agreed to handover all original documents to Sri K.M. Shivakumara.

Again after a lapse of period when the seller has not executed a Sale Deed by keeping all the documents ready for registration. In meanwhile Sri. K.M. Shivakumaraswamy has contacted the counsel.

Advise

Counsel said to give one notice to Sri. Santhosh. S.K. that to get ready ^{with} all the documents for property registration. If the seller will not ready with all the documents he may give the advance amount ^{along} with the interest. Further advocate advise that while serving notice seller should bear this notice charges.

10/01/23



Harisha K.P.

HARISHA K.P., B.A., LL.B.
Advocate Roll No. KAR-1483/99
No.51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross
6th Main, Saraswathipuram
Tyruru-9 Mob: 9886332001

Name: Sri. Bhaskar. L.

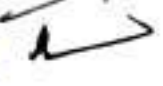
Father's Name : Late. M.N. Lakshminarasimalah

Age : 51 years.

Residence: Mysuru.

Occupation: Real Estate & Politician.

Facts.

Sri. Bhaskar. L. has entered into a registered Sale Agreement with Smt. B.C. Meera, residing at 14th Main, Saraswathipuram, Mysuru. 570009. The said sale agreement has been registered as document no. MYS-1-03213-2022-23 of Book No. 1 and also stored in CD No. MYND683 at the office of Sub-Registrar, Mysuru South on 03/06/2022. Above mentioned seller having a loan at HDFC Bank, Mysuru. And she has lost original allotment letter, they did not take a completion report from Mysuru Urban Development Authority, Mysuru. Instead of this seller  Smt. B.C. Meera is demanding for the registration of Sale Deed. But the purchaser is worrying about the ~~sale~~ original documents.

Because above mentioned purchaser has got housing loan facility from HDFC bank and the above said seller has took a loan from from other people.

Advise

Counsel said that seller has lost the Original allotment letter due to this seller should get duplicate allotment letter and also should get the completion report from Mysuru Urban Development Authority, Mysuru. Seller has entered a Sale agreement with another person and it has been reflecting in Encumbrances Certificate she should take the undertaking from earlier agreement holder. Further counsel advise that collect the seller's self attested copy of Aadhar and Pan card. And also get NOC from the seller's HDFC bank which one has given financial facility.



M. NISHA K.P.,
Advocate, No. 101, 2nd Floor,
Saraswathi,
Mysuru. Mob: 97431 01

Name: Sunil Kumar. R.S.

Father's Name: Shekaraiah. R.C.

Age : 40 years.

Residence : Mysuru.

Facts:

Above mentioned Sri. Sunil Kumar. R.S. have got the ownership of the property bearing No. 25, measuring 9.14 x 12.19 meters, situated at Dattagallivillage, Kasaba Hobli, Mysuru Taluk. property has been transferred by virtue of registered Sale Deed dated 21/05/2014 from previous seller Smt. Anusuya. G. said Sale Deed has been registered as Document No. MYB-1-04312-2014-15 of book No. 1. and also stored in MYSDB32 at the office of Sub-Registrar, Mysuru South. Whereas he has also got transferred the Khatha of schedule property in his favour from the office of MUDA.

Further the original 4th Page of the Sale Deed dated 21/05/2014 has been lost by him on 12/12/2022 at Dattagalli, Mysuru and even after prompt search of the same he could not

Further her husband family members before the marriage they were demanded the dowry and it put her into a trauma which caused cruelty and harassment from her husband and husband's family so her lead a miserable life.

Advise.

Counsel has said that, counsel will send one legal notice to her husband about her husband's promises to lead a marital life has failed whereas Smt. Sweekruthi has made all sincere efforts to lead a normal marital life as a dutiful wife and he being ignorant of the same has not ready to accept love and affection of her for no reasons. All these acts are put into her huge depressions. And finally ~~see~~ counsel said that after sending the notice he should reply to it within 7 days and he should attend the court.

Harisha K.P.

18/1/23

18/1

HARISHA K.P., BA, LL.B.
 Advocate Roll No. KA/B/1193/99
 No. 31/1, 2nd floor, 5th Cross
 6th Main, Saraswathipur
 Mysuru 9. Mob: 9880307111

Name: Vinay Kumar S.

Father's Name: Sundar.

Age : 30 years.

Residence : Mysuru.

Occupation : Engineer.

Facts

Above mentioned Sri. Vinay Kumar S. and Smt. Priyanka Hegde B.C. are the friends and both of them studied together Bachelor of Engineering at T.N.N. College of Engineering in Shivamogga between the academic year 2011 to 2015. Vinay Kumar S. and Smt. Priyanka Hegde were very good friends and used to share good and bads in that friendship. That friendship turns to close intimacy which lead them both to fell in love, after completing the education both of them decide to get marry, and their relation built a strong faith.

On one day Smt. Priyanka Hegde B.C. has borrowed ₹. 1,00,000/- by way of cash and also she has borrowed sum of ₹. 2,94,000/- in total ₹. 3,94,000/- on various occasions by way of online transaction from Vinay's account to

Priyanka's account. Due to some reasons and circumstances the relation between them broke up and got collapsed, during the period of separation Smt. Priyanka Hegde has agreed to refund all the money along with interest, but now she is postponing by giving one or other reasons. When the said Vinay Kumar is demanding for refund of the said money Priyanka's family started misusing the innocence of Vinay and also threatened him. After these Vinay has lodged a Police complaint in Hebbal Police Station, Mysuru.

Advise

Advocate said that, hard money is a hard earned money and the Vinay Kumar is having all legal rights to recover the same. Further advocate said that, advocate will send notice to repay the said amount of ₹ 3,94,000/- along with interest at the rate of 12% p.a. and should be paid within 30 days from the date of receipt of this notice.



HARISHA K.P., B.A., U.B.
Advocate Poll No. M.C. 1403/00
1-5/1, 2nd Floor, 1st Stage,
4th Main, Saraswathi Puram
Mysuru-9 Mob: 9880332001